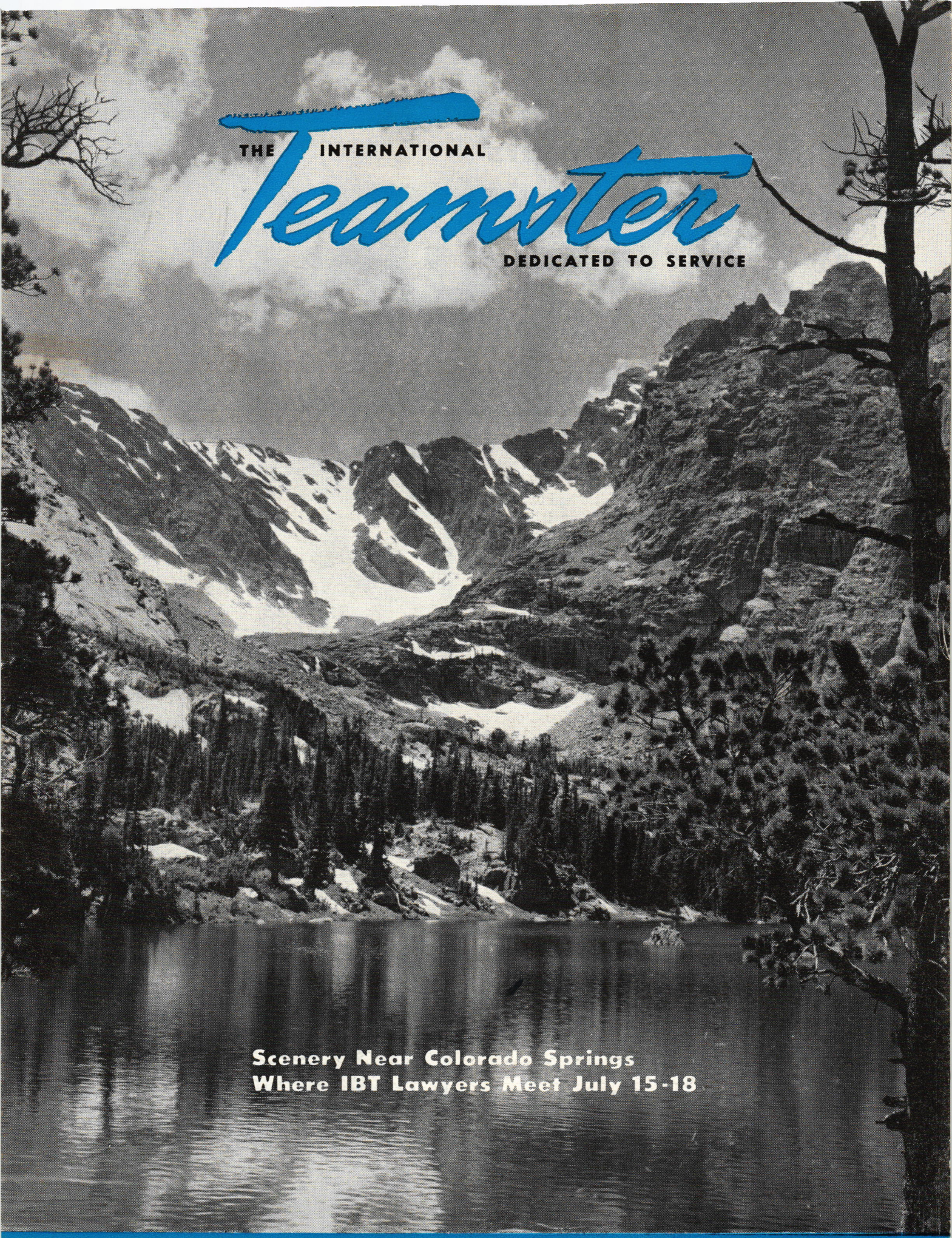


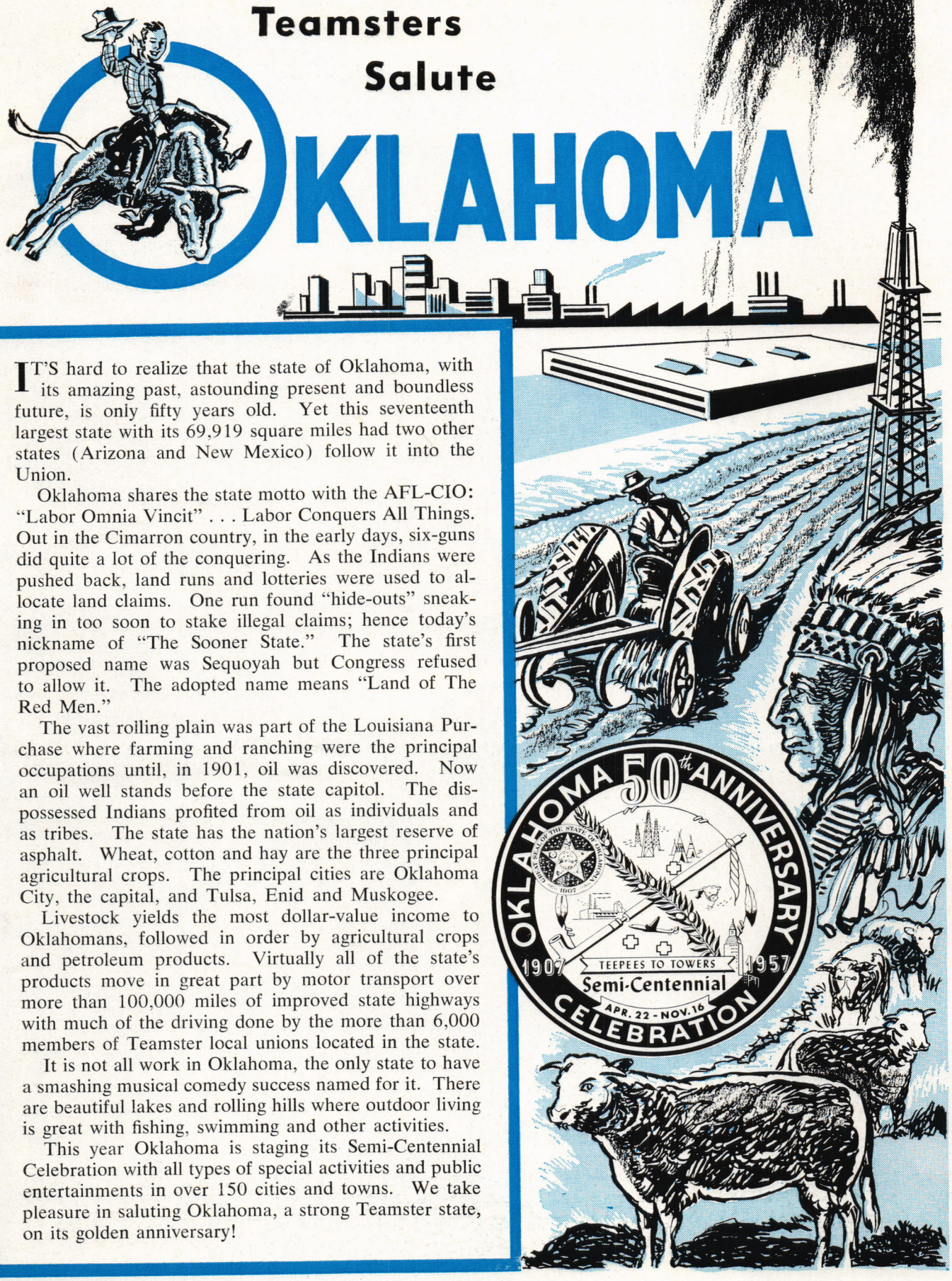
THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster

DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Scenery Near Colorado Springs
Where IBT Lawyers Meet July 15-18

Vol. 54 No. 7 July, 1957

Teamsters Salute OKLAHOMA



IT'S hard to realize that the state of Oklahoma, with its amazing past, astounding present and boundless future, is only fifty years old. Yet this seventeenth largest state with its 69,919 square miles had two other states (Arizona and New Mexico) follow it into the Union.

Oklahoma shares the state motto with the AFL-CIO: "Labor Omnia Vincit" . . . Labor Conquers All Things. Out in the Cimarron country, in the early days, six-guns did quite a lot of the conquering. As the Indians were pushed back, land runs and lotteries were used to allocate land claims. One run found "hide-outs" sneaking in too soon to stake illegal claims; hence today's nickname of "The Sooner State." The state's first proposed name was Sequoyah but Congress refused to allow it. The adopted name means "Land of The Red Men."

The vast rolling plain was part of the Louisiana Purchase where farming and ranching were the principal occupations until, in 1901, oil was discovered. Now an oil well stands before the state capitol. The dispossessed Indians profited from oil as individuals and as tribes. The state has the nation's largest reserve of asphalt. Wheat, cotton and hay are the three principal agricultural crops. The principal cities are Oklahoma City, the capital, and Tulsa, Enid and Muskogee.

Livestock yields the most dollar-value income to Oklahomans, followed in order by agricultural crops and petroleum products. Virtually all of the state's products move in great part by motor transport over more than 100,000 miles of improved state highways with much of the driving done by the more than 6,000 members of Teamster local unions located in the state.

It is not all work in Oklahoma, the only state to have a smashing musical comedy success named for it. There are beautiful lakes and rolling hills where outdoor living is great with fishing, swimming and other activities.

This year Oklahoma is staging its Semi-Centennial Celebration with all types of special activities and public entertainments in over 150 cities and towns. We take pleasure in saluting Oklahoma, a strong Teamster state, on its golden anniversary!

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VOL. 54 JULY, 1957 NO. 7

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C. INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: Dave Beck, General President, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.; John F. English, General Secretary-Treasurer, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.; D. J. Murphy, First Vice President, 1641 S. Kingshighway Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.; John J. Conlin, Second Vice President, 69 Jefferson St., Hoboken, N. J.; Sidney L. Brennan, Third Vice President, 706 First Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.; John T. O'Brien, Fourth Vice President, 4217 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.; Frank Brewster, Fifth Vice President, 553 John St., Seattle, Wash.; Thomas L. Hickey, Sixth Vice President, 325 Spring St., New York, N. Y.; William A. Lee, Seventh Vice President, 133 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Joseph J. Diviny, Eighth Vice President, 25 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.; James R. Hoffa, Ninth Vice President, 2741 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Einar Mohn, Tenth Vice President, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C., and Harry Tevis, Eleventh Vice President, 535 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 19, Pa. TRUSTEES: John Rohrich, 2070 E. Twenty-second St., Cleveland, Ohio; Paul D. Jones, 846 S. Union Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., and John Backhus, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chew Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Dave Beck, Editor.

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President's Letter

WHEN the International holds its convention in Miami Beach this September, it can look back with justifiable pride on the record it has compiled since it convened five years ago.



DAVE BECK

Those five years have seen accomplishments unheard of in the labor movement. The Teamsters International has become the largest single labor union in the history of the world. It has gained wage rates and working conditions which are the envy of other unions everywhere.

Our average membership for the past year was nearly 1,400,000, a 22 per cent increase over that of 1952, when the last convention was held.

Last month, our locals paid a per capita tax to the International on 1,560,229 members.

The steady increase in wages is reflected in an average hourly rate for IBT truck drivers in July, 1956 (the latest date for which figures are available), of $2.20. This is 30 cents higher than the average straight-time pay for all manufacturing workers in the Nation. Wage increases for union truck drivers since 1952 have been greater than during any comparable period after 1940, according to the Department of Labor.

In the five-year interim between conventions, the IBT work week has been cut by an average of 1.2 hours. At the end of last year, more than 85 per cent of the union truck drivers were working a 40-hour week. The figure compares with one of 74 per cent in 1952.

We have instituted pension plans, welfare programs and other benefits which are models for the rest of organized labor.

The accomplishment of these gains did not come just naturally. It took hard organizational work, tough bargaining and the will to accomplish all the good possible for the membership.

The leadership of the locals and the International, as well as the members themselves, have made all these things possible. With the continued support and efforts of such men and women as these, our organization shall continue to grow and to prosper. There can be no let up, because in stagnation there is defeat.

We must strengthen the hand of those who bargain for us across the conference tables of management and carry the brunt of the strikes for decent living standards and working conditions.

In the coming convention there will be proposals of many sorts and all of them can help us do just that. They will concern improvements in our International Constitution, our organizational structure and our day-to-day duties.

It is incumbent upon every one of our members to see that his own views are expressed through the delegates he sends to Miami.

For that is the type of democracy upon which we have built the most powerful and beneficial labor organization the world has ever known.

Fraternally,

Dave Beck

The Working Press

The Saturday Evening Post

May 25, 1957

"IT'S like waiting for the boarder upstairs to drop that other shoe, this suspenseful vigil lest we miss the first 'liberal' outcry against Senator McClellan for speaking unkindly to Teamster Boss Dave Beck for hiding behind the Fifth Amendment. To be sure, Beck isn't a Communist, isn't accused of belonging to any Red-front cell and seems to have voted Republican in 1956. But surely even such a man has as much right to 'take the Fifth' without premature judgment of guilt. Nevertheless, as far as we have noted, none of the zealots who suffer acutely when a subversive professor is asked unpleasant questions has even hinted that Dave Beck may have been pushed around a bit too.

"Can it be that men suspected of betraying their country are entitled to more constitutional rights than properly belong to a labor czar with big ideas on the expense account? From the stony 'liberal' silence which has greeted the buffeting of Dave Beck by Senator McClellan's subcommittee, it might be assumed that such is the opinion in progressive circles. Anyway, we await the word on 'liberal thought' on this issue. . . .

"There must be a 'liberal' answer to questions like these. For our part, we are consumed with curiosity as to why there is never much liberal complaint about the violation of anybody's constitutional rights by congressional committees until a Communist or fellow traveler lands on the carpet. Then one might think the police state had taken over. But a high-flying unioneer (unless a lefty) or an erring taxpayer—let the thumbscrew team take over, for all the liberals care. It's material for a Ph.D. thesis by somebody interested in Fractured Ethics."

From Transport Topics

May 20, 1957

"THE headlines tell the story of the Senate Select Committee's investigation of the Teamsters' Union but, behind the calumnies, beneath the scandalous testimony and responsible for much of what is happening is a far more important labor conflict.

"This is the struggle to survive of the traditional American Federation of Labor craft unions.

"Ironically, it is not management which seeks to destroy the old line unions, but forces within organized labor itself which may bring about the demise of the traditional form of labor organization which has marked the American labor scene since the beginning of the industrial revolution.

"Far from the Caucus Room where the Senate Select Committee sits in the glare of television lights and listens to evidence of doings and alleged misdoings of the Teamsters' chief—Dave Beck—the struggle goes on. In smoky hotel rooms, in Labor Temples and in anxious conferences in union headquarters the battle is planned and fought, so far inconclusively.

"But if teamster power is crippled or destroyed by the Beck hearings the result would bring triumph to the Reuther group.

"The battle is technically one of jurisdiction. In simple language: Who will control the jobs—collect the dues—have the membership—carry out the negotiations with management?

"If Walter Reuther and his co-leaders of the industrial unions group prevail the old-time trade unions will be near the end of the trail and Beck's difficulties play directly into the hands of the proponents of the industrial concept."

Columnist Thomas Stokes

June 3, 1957

"INSTEAD of a tale of two cities, we will give you here a tale of two Senate investigations, only one of which came equipped with a guillotine.

"That one you have seen, heard, read about and almost smelled, as fascinated as Mme. LaFarge as she watched the heads drop. The story of Dave Beck and his teamsters came from an assortment of characters such as are assembled only in a Saroyan or O'Neill or Tennessee Williams play. . . .

"Now, we wait, eagerly one fears, for more heads to fall in a continuation of the performance which is advertised as even more colossal by our investigator, gloomy, gimlet-eyed Senator John McClellan, the Arkansas Democrat who could do Robespierre with little makeup and virtually no coaching.

"Few investigations have been so thorough. The Senator's staff, headed by young Bob Kennedy, the Massachusetts Senator's brother, has dug into union books and records and rounded up witnesses all over the country to tell the story. It follows time-tested methods, all the way up to the customary climax when the witnesses are shoved into the chair, put under oath and squirm about under the questions. Dave Beck wouldn't talk, but enough others have.

"Now, for the other investigation. It also was conducted by Senator McClellan. . . .

"It grew out of an almost fictional episode in the Senate. There we sat in the gallery listening to the wind-up of debate on the bill pushed by the Democratic leadership to exempt natural gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Suddenly up rose diminutive Senator Francis Case, a Republican from South Dakota, but not at all the two-gun type. He was almost apologetic as he told how a lobbyist of a big California oil company had offered $2,500 in $100 bills in an envelope to his campaign manager back in South Dakota, and how he had told his manager to return it when he was informed of the gift. This could hardly be sweet charity, but seemed to have something to do with the natural gas bill. . . .

"Senator Case's dramatic act did not, of course, stop the gas bill. It seemed to change no vote but his. It took President Eisenhower's veto to stop this measure over which consumers were so much up in arms.

"Senator McClellan, who was assigned the job as chairman of the special investigating committee, had a big staff at his command. But did this staff get at their job energetically as has his labor racketeering staff, and subpoena oil company books and bring oil company officials here and put them under oath and ask them about their contributions to politics and to campaigns of Senators, as the present McClellan committee has done with labor union people, municipal officials and all the other characters we have seen in the last few weeks?

"No—of course not. . . .

"So in that other inquiry the Senator McClellan we watched was politely and casually Southern, turning his eyes the other way. The McClellan we watch today is indeed a contrast — intense, determined, hounding succeeding witnesses in the labor rackets inquiry, condemning them. But the facts he is digging out today—and we want all of them—are no more true than the facts he neglected to dig out about campaign contributions by oil to a number of Senators.

"We would like to have those, too. But not a chance."

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JULY, 1957

State of the Union

Beck Steps Back

From Los Angeles May 25, a long-distance telephone call was placed to Ann Watkins, Washington secretary to IBT General President Dave Beck. What the boss had to say constituted a sound news beat for the International News Service and a story with which all other wire agencies would hit front pages throughout the Nation.

"Call Sam Angeloff on the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and tell him that I am not going to be a candidate for re-election next September," Beck said.

Angeloff, who also files for INS, was to give the story to the other news services, the IBT head stipulated.

Miss Watkins did as instructed. Angeloff raced nearly 30 miles from his home to the PI office, filed his story and relayed it to other services.

Leads Page One. Angeloff not only led page one of the PI, but other newspapers which subscribe to INS. His story quoted Beck as saying:

"Ninety-eight per cent of my decision to retire is due to my wife's condition. She has been very upset and her health has not been very good. I have been away too much. I want to be home quite a bit more."

The General President declared he would hold this post until the September convention and pointed out he could have, had he wished, retired last June.

"I could have retired at my pension salary of $50,000, so, in a sense, I have been working for nothing these past months," he told Angeloff.

The announcement ended weeks of speculation, which persisted despite Beck's insistance that he would seek re-election. The only possibility that he would not run, he had said, rested in the health of his family. This, as it turned out, was an advance hint of what was to come.

Calls Board Meeting. Beck also said through Miss Watkins that he would call a meeting of the IBT General Executive Board to make his announcement formal. The meeting was scheduled for July 1, was postponed until July 8 because court appearances would prevent two IBT vice presidents from attending on the earlier date.

Beck, 62 at the time of the announcement, to all intents and purposes was bowing out of an organization he had helped build into the largest labor union in world history.



Beck Steps Down . . .
Does not choose to run.

Born in Stockton, Calif., he has made Seattle, Wash., his home almost continuously since he was three years old. He took law and business administration courses through the University of Washington extension service, but never earned a degree. In 1946, Washington's Governor Mon C. Wallgren appointed him to the board of regents at the University.

Critic of Reds. While at the University, he was an outspoken critic of faculty members who refused to testify concerning membership in Communist-front organizations on grounds their testimony could incriminate them. His own refusal to testify before a Senate committee about matters pertaining to his income, he said, was based on his income tax indictment.

He was elected business agent of his local in 1924 and rose rapidly through the ranks to the presidency of the 1,500,000-member union in 1952.

His announcement left wide open the question of who will succeed him when the ballots have been counted in the Miami Beach Auditorium next September.

Membership Climbs

The per capita tax paid by IBT in May again showed a sharp rise in membership, both for the month and the first quarter of the year.

Membership figure for May, 1957, was 1,560,229, which compares with 1,530,133 for the same month of 1956.

Average membership, based upon actual tax paid, for March, April and May of this year was 1,390,293. The three-month figure was greater by 49,597 than that of the same quarter in 1956, when it was 1,340,696.

Bridges Gambit

"A fresh new look" at Communist activity on New York's waterfront soon will be taken by the Senate Internal Security Committee, Robert Morris, chief counsel, has revealed.

First of several waterfront officials to be called for testimony will be Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of Harry Bridges' ILWU, to whom a subpoena already has been issued. The probe will not get underway, however, until the committee can take time from other duties to get to New York.

Bridges Foothold. The re-examination of Communist infiltration is prompted by previous waterfront investigations held in Honolulu, Washington and other cities where Bridges "was working to establish a foothold in Eastern and Gulf ports and even in the halls of Congress."

IBT General President Dave Beck, who long has deplored the apathy of Government and the shipping industry in keeping the ILWU off the New York waterfront, said:

"Teamsters have felt a growing concern over this situation for some time. Since Teamsters and Longshoremen are by the nature of their occupations closely alligned, we are prepared to do what we can to stem this tide."

Lakes Move Feared. Beck predicted that Bridges also would attempt to extend his influence into the Great Lakes before the St. Lawrence Seaway is opened in 1959.

Two years ago efforts were made by the Southern, Eastern and Central Conference IBT to perfect a working agreement with the International Longshoremen's Association, which

holds jurisdictional rights over pier workers along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Ousted from the old AFL in 1953, the ILA still is in disrepute with the AFL-CIO.

Teamster attempts to enter into an agreement with the ILA to keep the ILWU out of New York and the East Coast were criticized severely by the AFL-CIO.

Constitutional Question

When the president of the AFL-CIO took the floor at the first annual Industrial Relations Conference in Washington's Mayflower Hotel June 7, he said a great many things which were expected and some which came as a complete surprise.

In the latter category, certainly, fell his remarks about IBT and its General President Dave Beck. He said:

"The Teamsters have told us in the person of their Secretary-Treasurer, John English, that they're going to clean their dirty linen. The Ethical Practices Committee, I believe, is waiting a little bit to see whether they're going to clean their dirty linen. And they are going to have that opportunity.

"However, our eyes are open and we're not very easily fooled. We're familiar with all the little tricks. And if they think that cleaning their dirty linen means giving Dave Beck the title of president emeritus with honors and so on and so forth, they'll find out that the AFL-CIO won't accept that.

Makes Other Points. But he also made a couple of other points which might have some bearing on the statement about Beck. They were:

"But we have a democratic structure, and we have a certain limitations on the power of the trade union movement because it is a democratic structure. After all, each and every one of the international unions that comprise the AFL-CIO, are supposed to attend to their own business. The AFL-CIO is a coordinating organization—coordinating the activities of all the unions on all things on which their activity can be coordinated—as for instance, legislation, general policy perhaps in regard to hours, wages, and other things. Also the many, many side activities that we get into —politics for instance, which calls for concerted action.

"But the other things are the property of these various international unions, each of which is run under its own constitution. So by the very nature of the structure of the trade union movement, there is certainly a limitation on the powers of the central organization . . . we expect the unions to police their own families—to look after their own locals, and see to it that their own national constitution is adhered to."

Motives Doubtful. The statements about Beck were a surprise because they indicated either an ignorance of the IBT constitution on the part of the AFL-CIO head or a desire to ignore such formalities completely. Labor insiders, pointing out that the IBT Board, even if it wished, could not boot their General President, believed the latter and wondered whether the president of the AFL-CIO was giving his own views or those which may have been passed on to him from others high in the AFL-CIO hierarchy. Best bet was that the Teamsters would, indeed, handle their own problems and do it more efficiently than those on the sidelines.

Gets Mom a Job

In Washington, D. C., a large group of visiting Japanese union officials sat in the Senate visitors' galleries completely fascinated with a discussion by two pro-labor Senators on how to economize on government operations.

Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) started debate by objecting to a proposal under which the taxpayers would pay a $30,000 deficit incurred by the Senate restaurant during the current year. Douglas, reminding the Senators that they had voted themselves a $7500-a-year pay hike not long ago, contended that prices should be raised to cover the deficit.

"I wouldn't object to raising prices 50 per cent if we could get some food there," declared Sen. Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.), "I defy you to find a clam in the clam chowder."

But Sen. Richard Neuberger (D., Oreg.) said he thought prices were steep enough already. His mother, he said, runs a restaurant in Portland, Oreg., and charges much less for better food.

Then—to the complete delight of the visiting Japanese unionists—Sen. Douglas said he would recommend to the Senate Rules Committee that Mrs. Neuberger be hired to provide food to the Senate restaurant.

Litter Campaign

IBT's Local 633 of Manchester is taking an active part in a long-range statewide program to "Keep New Hampshire Beautiful."

When Gov. Lane Dwinell called a meeting of prominent officials and citizens to see what could be done about riding the state's highways and byways of litter, Basil D. French, of Local 633, was quick to respond. Along with the leaders of some 40 state citizen organizations and the heads of eight state departments, he sat down with the Governor and worked out a program of education aimed at elimination of the careless and thoughtless public habits which result in the littering of highways, roadsides and sidewalks.

Through the program it is hoped to educate the public to the benefits that accrue from maintaining the state's scenic beauty and to create wider interest in and planning for the conservation of natural resources.

At the conference, particular stress was put on the fact that litter is not only unsightly but a definite highway hazard. It was estimated that a dozen deaths and 900 serious injuries will occur on such long holiday weekends as Independence Day as a result of automobiles colliding or swerving to avoid trash and litter on the Nation's highways.

New Hampshire plans to join other states in encouraging anti-litter and clean-up programs on the local level. Greater efforts will be made to have public trash receptacles placed in strategic locations. It also is hoped to distribute litterbags for use in vehicles.

McDuffy Elected

Marshall McDuffy has been elected president of Teamsters Local 525 at Alton, Ill., by a vote of 667 to 598 over John Hardin who was the incumbent before the local was placed in trusteeship on April 26.

William Doty, the incumbent, was returned to the post of secretary-treasurer and business representative by a 674 to 561 victory over Kenneth Herron. James Ward, the incumbent, defeated Raymond Ross for the office of vice president by a 639 to 591 margin.

Local 525 has been split by a factional fight within its executive board. Both factions requested trusteeship as a means to continue operations of the local and solve their difficulties. Before the balloting both sides agreed to abide by the results of the election and thereby bring about removal of the trusteeship.

Out to Pasture

One of the few men around who can still tell present day Teamster members what it was like to drive a team of horses has let himself out to pasture.

Harry F. Surie, 68, the sole known surviving signer of the original Teamster Local 135 charter in Indianapolis retired after over 26 years of employment as a truck driver. Originally, he went to work delivering freight by horse-drawn vehicles. In 26 years of driving, Suri has never been given a traffic ticket of any kind nor has he ever had an accident. (See picture.)

Lawyers Meet

Nathan Feinsinger, former chairman of the War Labor Board and an internationally known authority in the field of labor - management relations, will be the featured speaker at the IBT Lawyers' Conference in Colorado Springs July 15 through 18.

The announcement that Feinsinger had accepted the invitation to address the group came from Clarence Beck, chairman of the conference, who also released a list of committee reports which will be made at the session.

When the group sits down in the Antler's Hotel, Clarence Beck said, the first item of discussion will be "The Practical and Legal Aspects of the AFL-CIO Constitution." A committee headed by Edward J. Fillenwarth will discuss the following phases:

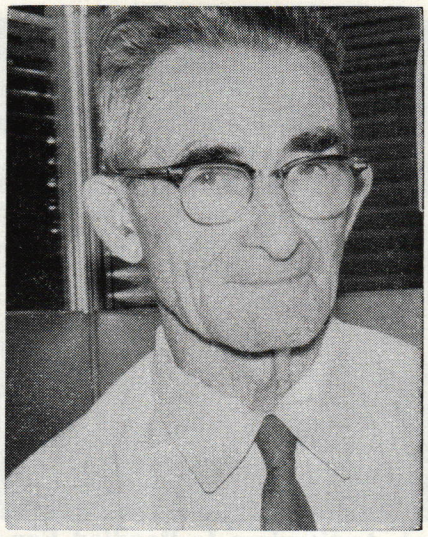
- The constitutional rights and immunities of affiliates.
- Union discipline and suspension.
- Individual discipline and suspension.
- Recommendations concerning the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices code.

IBT Constitution. Gerry Treanor, IBT house counsel, also will lead a discussion on proposed changes and amendments to the Teamster Constitution.

The status of laws respecting the Interstate Commerce Commission and labor unions, with particular emphasis on practice and procedure before ICC, will be discussed by a committee headed by Edward Wheeler.

The lawyers then will hear a report by Mozart G. Ratner on the conflict of jurisdiction between Federal and State courts in labor-management relations. The subject will deal principally with a recent ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court.

A committee headed by Charles Hackler will go into three phases of the "hot cargo" question. They are (1) contractual picket line clauses, (2) the legal status and trend respecting the right of a common carrier employe who desires to observe and respect picket lines, and (3) ways and means of preserving the "hot cargo" principle.



Harry F. Surie . . .
retires after 26 years.

Taft-Hartley Talks. Another committee, whose chairman is Payne Ratner, will report on Federal suits brought by labor unions for breach of contract under terms of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Ratner said the discussion will concern itself with circumstances under which it would be advisable for unions to sue rather than to strike because of contract breaches and how such suits should be managed.

David Previant will speak for his committee on the relationship unions have with their members. Concerned, he said, will be the acquisition and retention of members and the area of control superceded by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Union security and hiring hall problems will be the subject of an address by Mathew O. Tobriner.

The trend and status of laws governing organizational picketing will be discussed by a committee headed by Norman Zolot. The subject will pertain to:

- What propaganda may be used to aid picket lines.
- The representations a picket may take when interrogated.
- Appropriate language for picket signs.
- The approaches which may be made by unions to employers without violating the Hobbs or Taft-Hartley laws.

Last item on the agenda will be "Union Security and the 'Right to Work' Law." Preferential hiring, protective contract clauses and contract negotiations will be discussed during this period. Chairman of the committee is Tom Gentry.

Murdock Raps NLRB

The flat charge that the National Labor Relations Board has juggled its rules to give employers protection under the same conditions where aid would be denied to labor is contained in the latest dissent by Board Member Abe Murdock.

Murdock accused the Board majority of taking jurisdiction over a secondary boycott case in a situation where its own rules would prevent it from taking jurisdiction if the employer had been the offender.

He contended that the Board's ruling resulted "in a discriminatory application of the Board's jurisdiction over this particular type of union unfair labor practices, while at the same time the Board is restricting the exercise of its jurisdiction over employer unfair labor practice."

IBT Is Named. The case was brought by a grocery store of Cleveland against Local 400 of the Teamsters, Local 880 of the Retail Clerks and Local 427 of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The grocery store was not in interstate commerce and so automatically was excluded from NLRB jurisdiction. The unions involved, however, set up picket lines at 10 suppliers.

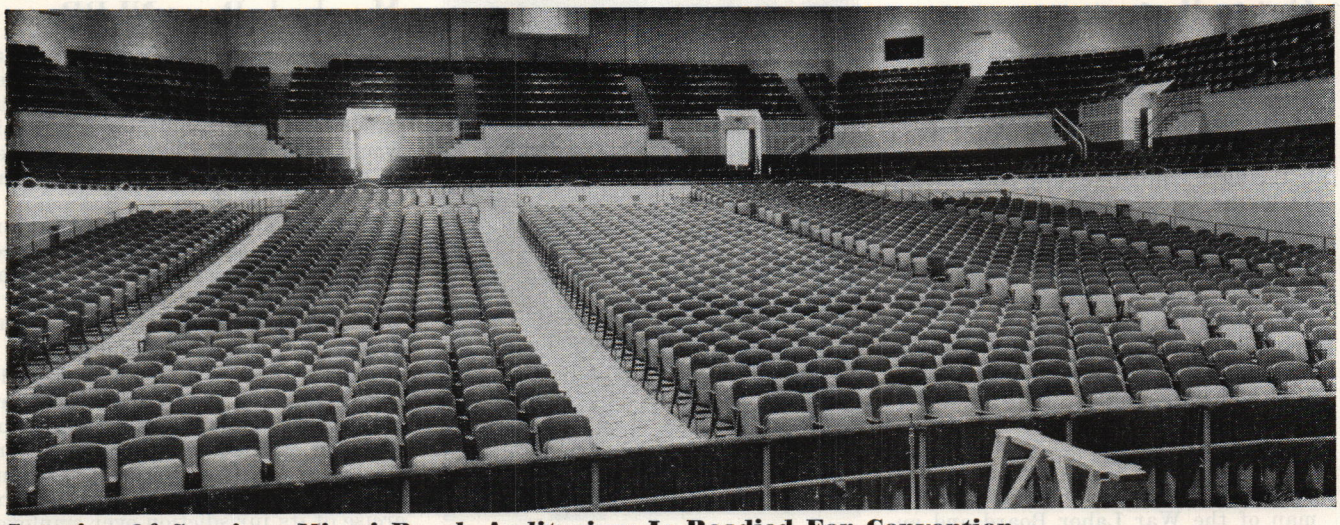
On the basis of the individual amount of goods furnished the grocery store there would have been no jurisdiction. But, by adding up all the business done by the suppliers, jurisdiction on a dollar basis was established. The NLRB majority defended this approach on the basis of the Board's "often expressed concern that innocent third parties not be injured by secondary boycotts."

Murdock, in his dissent fired back that he did not believe that the Board's concern "should exceed its concern that innocent employees not be injured by employer unfair labor practices."

Questions Motives. "Why should the Board disregard its minimal jurisdictional standards to extend to those employers the protection of Section 8 (b) (4) of the Act against union unfair labor practices when the Board would refuse to protect the employees of these very same employers against employer unfair labor practices under Section 8 (a) of the Act?" Murdock asked.

The rules laid down by the Board, he continued, operate "to give employers protection from union unfair labor practices in cases where the actual impact of the unfair labor practices on commerce is negligible, while the Board continues to deny the employees of such employers any protection against their own employer's unfair labor practices."

"I can find nothing in the Act or



Interior Of Spacious Miami Beach Auditorium Is Readied For Convention . . .
at which Teamsters will elect a new General President, discuss IBT Constitution, beginning September 30.

its legislative history which even suggests that Congress ever intended that the Board should go so much further in protecting employers against union unfair practices under Section 8 (b) (4) of the Act than in protecting employees from employer unfair labor practices under Section 8 (a)."

The Board ordered the unions to "cease and desist" from their picketing activities at the plants of the secondary employers.

Murdock said he would have dismissed the case brought against the unions.

Strike Still on

An obdurate refusal by the Railway Express Agency to accede to IBT demands on retroactivity has led to a further snarl in negotiations to end the strike.

Continued mediation sessions have brought nothing more than an offer of half the retroactivity requested by the union. At the union's request, meetings were recessed.

Workers are out in Newark, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Maywood (Ill.), St. Louis, and San Francisco. Jersey City and New York IBT members struck, but are back at work because of a court injunction.

Our Union Finances

Late last month, IBT General President Dave Beck distributed to union officials throughout the Nation copies of a brochure entitled "Our Union's Finances." Three days later, Beck said the pamphlet, which outlines the IBT investment program over the past four and a half years, had been met by "wide and enthusiastic acceptance." Text of the brochure may be found on page 8.

Convention Plans

With the seventeenth Teamsters' convention three months away, comprehensive plans already are being made at Miami Beach under the direction of the Southern Conference.

The task is a mammoth one, requiring the efforts of a full convention staff. Most of the work is of the kind that must be done far in advance of the September 30 convening date. It involves arrangements for the housing and entertainment of approximately 3,500 persons in addition to the planning for union business which must be handled.

Murray Miller, head of the Southern Conference, the convention host, says preparations have been going forward since March 1 under direction of a full-time staff in the Eden Roc Hotel, which will be the convention headquarters.

Reservations Heavy. Already, numerous requests are coming in for hotel reservations and various types of information, Miller pointed out.

The convention probably will be the largest ever held by the International, even though the session in 1952 cut the ratio of delegates to members.

In addition to the official delegates, many Teamster officials who do not have delegate status and the wives and children of both delegates and non-delegates are expected to be present.

The general business sessions of the convention will be held in the beautiful new Miami Beach Auditorium, but not all the activities and attractions attendant to the convention will be there.

For example, one of the most elaborate entertainment programs ever planned for conventioneers will be staged at various points in the resort city. It will include two outdoor dances, one at the Eden Roc and the other at the Fontainebleau; a full-length variety show, featuring top-name entertainers, and tours of the city and adjacent areas.

Fight Card Planned. With a bow to the ladies, convention planners are arranging a luncheon and fashion show. For the men (primarily) a fight card is being arranged for one night during the convention and every effort is being exerted to make sure the contestants will be first-raters.

The agenda for the business sessions has not been completed. A highlight, of course, will be the selection of a new General President to replace Dave Beck, who has announced that he does not intend to seek another term.

Others will include consideration of suggested changes in the union's Constitution and reports by general officers .

The convention also is expected to devote considerable time to the problem of how best to combat oppressive legislation, such as the "right-to-work" laws, at every government level.

TKO for Charity

The Teamsters charity boxing show May 24 in St. Louis has netted $17,993.09 for Boys Town of Italy, with some out-of-town ticket returns still to be made, according to a partial financial report by Teamsters Joint Council No. 13.

Gross returns on the fight to date amount to $32,716, including 19,100 from sale of $100 tickets to the reception for Rocky Marciano and Cleo Moore, which entitled the holder to a ringside seat. Other ticket sales to the fights amounted to $13,616.

Ward Strike Near

The on-and-off negotiations between IBT and Montgomery Ward have failed to break a contract renewal impasse with the result that an authorized strike against the huge mail order firm may be called shortly.

The IBT International Executive Board has given its approval to strike action and authorized the payment of benefits to the approximately 20,000 members employed by Ward. Most local unions involved have voted to walk out unless the mail order firm does an about-face and offers wage increases and other benefits far better than have been presented to date.

In addition to a wage boost of 25 cents an hour and time-and-a-half after 40 hours weekly, the Teamsters seek betterment of working conditions and welfare benefits.

Fight Layoffs. Among other things, the union wants a revision of the existing seniority clause to protect employes against unfair layoffs and discharge practices, an improvement of the health, welfare and pension benefits and union security.

When direct negotiations failed to produce little more than an adamant stand on the part of Ward, IBT broke off formal discussions.

Subsequently, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service stepped into the picture. Shortly before the June 1 contract termination date, Federal mediators succeeded in arranging for both parties to meet around a conference table in Chicago again on June 4.

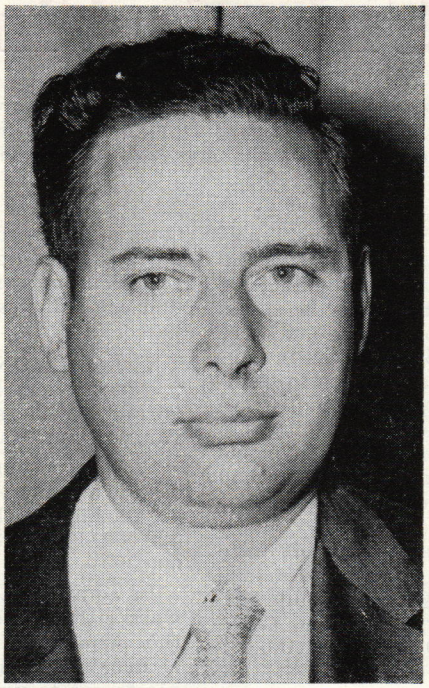
Another series of meetings produced much talk but little progress. On June 14, the union again halted formal negotiations after getting what the company termed its "last offer."

Work Continues. "The best the company would offer," said Don Peters, chairman of the Teamsters' 39-member negotiating council, "was pay increases averaging from five to five and a half cents an hour. Some workers wouldn't receive any more money at all.

"The offer was far from acceptable. It was, in fact, worse than terms of some contracts which other unions have with companies in a similar business. So we told the Ward representatives we would submit the offer to our membership without recommendation, which invariably means the locals will reject it flatly."

The negotiating council also instructed a subcommittee to make a complete report on the Ward stalemate to the IBT Board at its meeting in Los Angeles on July 8.

Pending this and a tally of the unfavorable vote expected from the 52 locations in which the Teamsters are represented, members continued to report for work daily.



IBT's Don Peters . . .
leads Ward negotiations.

Gets Scholarship

In Chicago each year, the Neer-Goudie Teamster Post 846 of the American Legion awards a three-year scholarship for nurse training at Illinois Masonic Hospital.

Last month, when Marion Johnson, who received the first Neer-Goudie scholarship, completed her three-year course, Post 846 announced another winner. She was Betty Beverly Brown whose father is a member of IBT Local 705.
post, Betty received her scholarship from the Legion Group named for William Neer and Lester Goudie, pioneer builders of Teamster Joint Council 25.

On hand to honor Betty were Past Commander Clarence Leonard, of IBT Local 724; Past Commander Stephen Jarolin, Warehouse and Mail Order Local 743; Commander Edward L. Adams, of Local 705; William Hogan, finance officer of Local 714; Michael Ferriter, sergeant at arms of Local 731; Nick Bouzios, adjutant of Local 744 and Post Commander Al Vander Sluis, of Local 731.

Crusader For Social Right

AN IBT community service which reaches the people through social action programs and into City Hall and other government agencies in an effort to provide the best kind of government for the entire community is being carried out in St. Louis, Mo.

It is conducted by Sidney Zagri, director of community relations for Teamsters Local 688, and it runs all the way from ordinances for rat control to strong demands for tax reform for the benefit of the city's working people.

Battles Mayor. Right now, Zagri is in a running battle with Mayor Raymond Tucker over the city budget, a battle that involves ways of distributing the tax burden more equitably, making personal property taxes more uniform and the collection of reasonable sums by the city for services rendered the State of Missouri.

One issue on which Zagri is making a particularly strong fight is the loss of revenue to St. Louis because of the city's practice of carrying large sums of money in local banks interest free. In a letter to Mayor Tucker, Zagri wrote:

"The bulk of these funds was being used by the banks interest free. These funds fluctuate from month to month, but an average estimate would be between $18,000,000 and $26,000,000."

Zagri estimated that the city could be drawing interest on these sums rather than letting the banks use them for nothing.

Asks Social Reforms. When the city recently considered its budget, Zagri in his column, "Your Community and Mine," published in *Labor World*, kept driving away for proper attention to social services for the city.

As a result, 32 community organizations turned up at the public hearings with the Mayor recommending a budget carrying increases for the city's social services.

Increases in the cigarette and gasoline taxes brought efforts by Zagri for a better distribution of the tax burden so that corporations bear a higher share than at present.

One of Zagri's pet projects is a rat control program for the city, installed several years ago as a result of his articles on the subject. He keeps a sharp eye open to make sure that the program doesn't break down.

"Our Union's Finances"

Following is the text of a brochure on the Teamster investment program of the past four and a half years. It was prepared and distributed by General President Dave Beck. Additional copies may be obtained by writing to Beck at International Headquarters, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C., or at 552 Denny Way, Seattle, Wash.

IN ORDER to make a proper appraisal of the Teamsters' investment program which I inaugurated, one should know the following history and facts.

In 1952, the year prior to my taking office, the assets of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were $28,088,151.61. Of this amount, $7,500,000 was in non-interest bearing accounts in various banks. In addition, there was a time deposit of $1,050,000 in Indianapolis banks which drew 1½ per cent if permitted to remain in the banks for a period of no less than one year. This meant that a total of more than $8,500,000 earned less than $15,750 or a net yield on this amount of less than 2/10 of 1 per cent.

The rest of the $28,000,000 of Teamster assets were in low yield Government bonds. $1,250,000 were purchased in April of 1943 and paid 2½ per cent interest. $900,000 were purchased in February, 1944, and $500,000 purchased in November of 1944 and $1,100,000 purchased in May, 1952, all earning an interest rate of 2½ per cent.

As a result of conversion, 2¾ per cent yield Government bonds were acquired but in order to acquire these bonds, premiums amounting to $85,000 above par were paid so that this resulted, in reduction of the interest earned from 2¾ per cent to a trifle less than 2½ per cent. Thus, the average return that the Teamsters realized on money that was drawing interest was under 2½ per cent and this yielded an aggregate amount when related to total assets of less than 2 per cent.

BECAUSE of the long period of inflation, the return on these Government bonds, all acquired before I assumed office, was not sufficient to make up for depreciation in the purchasing power of the principal. Furthermore, as a result of increases in general interest rates which have occurred in the last few years, the market price of these low yield Government bonds has fallen considerably and are now selling at a discount of $13 on the hundred or $870 for a thousand-dollar bond.

Remember, that some of the bonds acquired before I assumed office were bought, not at par, but at premium rates. Had we kept all the bonds we had when I assumed office instead of disposing of a substantial amount of them and transferring the money to other high yield investments, we would have suffered a considerable depreciation of our investment portfolio. Had we continued the policy of buying only Government bonds this depreciation in value would have amounted to a loss of $3,000,000.

Thus, the reduction of our Government holdings from $18,700,000 to $6,750,000 has prevented us from sustaining substantial loss and through placing this money in other investments, has given considerable balance and strength to the Teamsters investment portfolio. As it stands, the bonds we still hold will either have to be sold at substantial discounts or in the alternative, if kept to maturity, will produce for us a considerably smaller yield than the money tied up in them can bring through other safe and socially productive investments.

Soon after I took office, I initiated an investment program that would make of the assets of the Teamsters a more productive tool without in any way curbing a stepped-up organizing drive which has produced results in increasing membership by 300,000 in the four and one-half years since I took office.

IN ADDITION, services to local unions were increased as exhibited by increases in staff from 55 to 96 and considerably increased salary schedules for organizers and staff personnel.

Since I assumed office the assets of the Teamsters, despite the increased expenditures for services and for organizing work, have grown from approximately $28,000,000 to $39,575,000, an increase of almost $12,000,000.

In addition, all of the Teamster assets were put to work either producing more members, more service to the members or as an investment yielding a good return. Furthermore, not only were more of Teamster assets put to work earning a return, but the net yield on each dollar of investment has grown steadily until now the dollar net yield is nearly 80 per cent greater than that which existed prior to my assumption of office, and as of March 31, 1957, was at an annual rate of $1,165,000 as against an investment return of $543,000 as of December 1, 1952, or more than twice the amount earned before I assumed office. It figured on the rate of investment return earned on assets before I took office, the $39,500,000 of assets at present is doing the work that would require $58,000,000 on the old return. This is a good measure of the added productiveness of the investment program which I inaugurated.

AT THE time that I took office the Federal Government, the Veterans Administration, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and many influential members of the Congress were urging private investors to place more capital into a program of building homes for veterans. While most people were merely paying lip service to this objective, I was putting unproductive assets of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to work to finance a veterans' housing program which was important, not only for the purpose of providing homes for veterans but also as a stimulant to lagging employment in the construction trades in which we have a union interest as well as a general social interest.

As a result of my action, $17,000,000 of Teamster assets were placed in Government guaranteed veterans' mortgages. Many of these mortgages were bought in areas where financing was very difficult for veterans to obtain and it was the kind of financial support which was sorely needed to keep down the cost of financing to workers' and veterans' families.

Another portion of Teamster assets was put to work providing better and lower cost office space for Teamster joint councils and local unions in many parts of the country and in this way, also, promoted the construction program encouraged by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of which we are a member.

(Continued on page 30)

Raps NLRB Ruling

The charge that a recent decision of the present NLRB majority will "create havoc" in today's hiring hall system is contained in attack by consistent dissenter Abe Murdock.

The case grew out of unfair labor practices charges brought by five workers against Local 542 of the Operating Engineers. They claimed they had not been permitted to take certain jobs because of discriminatory practices by the union. The union, on the other hand, contended the men were not allowed to take the jobs either because they were not qualified or because other workers were ahead of them on the seniority and priority lists.

Compensation Ordered. The NLRB majority ruled that there had been discrimination and ordered Local 542 to "cease and desist" from its opposition to the employment of the five men in the jobs they sought and to compensate them for losses they had suffered.

Murdock, on the other hand, contended that the NLRB majority was undermining the whole principle of hiring hall arrangements under which the rights of all workers to jobs should be protected rather than to permit workers to pick the jobs they wanted and to obtain them regardless of the rights of others.

"In the processing of employees through a hiring hall, as in an employment agency," Murdock said, "no applicant can always have the particular job he wants. First, he must be qualified for the job and, second, his right to be referred cannot be superior to the rights of other unemployed applicants."

Were Local Members. Murdock pointed out that four of the five men involved were actually members of Local 542 and so could not claim that they were being discriminated against because of lack of union membership. He concluded:

"If the majority's decision in this case becomes established law, contrary to existent precedent, I believe it will create havoc in this area of labor relations. For it means that no union can lawfully operate a hiring hall on a businesslike basis . . . More important, the majority's decision virtually outlaws any referral system.

"The result may well be that employees will be forced to find jobs as best they can, expending time and energy in fruitless quests. Employers will be deprived of the valuable assurance that men referred by a craft union are qualified to perform the jobs of that particular craft."



Labor Sponsors Memorial To Beloved "Veep" . . .
in Paducah. Kentucky Federation, Chamber of Commerce, participated.

Labor Honors "Veep"

In Paducah, Ky., home town of the late Alben Barkley, beloved veteran Senator and former Vice President of the United States, organized labor joined its perennial enemy, the Chamber of Commerce, to pay him homage.

The Kentucky Federation of Labor and the Paducah Junior Chamber of Commerce joined hands to dedicate a memorial to Barkley in a ceremony attended by thousands. Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, was principal speaker at the services (See picture).

Second Dissent. Murdock also dissented in a second case involving the NLRB's refusal to permit tannery workers at the Endicott Johnson Corporation to hold a representation election of their own. The Board held that a proper unit should also include the shoemakers, who had not applied for an election.

Murdock was joined in his dissent by Stephen S. Bean, one of the latest appointees to the Board.

The case was brought by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, who had petitioned for a representation election among the 1,500 tannery workers at Endicott Johnson.

Asks Automation Study

A proposal that American trade union leaders sit down and map a common program "to assure that the threat of economic insecurity will be defeated and the promise of automation will be fully realized for American workers" was made by President W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at a meeting in Grand Forks of the North Dakota Joint Association of the BRT.

AFL-CIO Vote Taken. The BRT, an independent brotherhood, recently took a local lodge poll to determine whether the organization should affiliate with the AFL-CIO. Canadian lodges already voted affiliation with the Canadian Labor Congress.

The BRT head said railroad employment in 1957 is at depression levels. He pointed out that in 1956 railroaders moved the same tonnage of freight as they did in 1948 but with 700,000 (or 30 per cent) fewer workers.

Million Fewer Jobs. "We are all in this together. We in the railroad industry have seen jobs lost until we have one million fewer workers in our industry today than we had a few decades ago. Factory workers are only now beginning to feel the impact of technological change."



Ten-millionth Social Security Beneficiary . . .
Mrs. Joseph E. Gavin, a carpenter's widow, receives her check.

10 Million Mark

The number of people receiving payments under the old-age and survivors insurance system has reached 10,000,000.

On June 6, Mrs. Jane Gavin, 36-year-old widow with two children, who lives in Ozone Park, N. Y., became the ten-millionth person to go on Social Security rolls. Her husband, who worked for a tobacco pipe concern, was injured fatally April 20. His family will receive the maximum payment of $200 a month. (See picture).

Summer Jobs Increase

Seasonal jobs dependent on outdoor work showed gains this spring in the Country's main industrial centers, but a number of production areas showed increased unemployment.

A Department of Labor survey of 149 major areas between March and May showed that employers in three-fourths of the areas studied expected "modest" payroll gains this summer. Gains are expected to be led by seasonal expansion in construction and food processing with aircraft and electrical machinery next in line.

Summer Jobs Up. However, automobile, farm equipment and home appliance firms are less optimistic about their employment outlook. Unemployment also is expected to rise seasonally in some areas as students and other temporary workers enter the labor market looking for summer jobs.

Analyzing employment changes throughout the country, the Department said that six areas showed job improvement while eight showed increased unemployment.

Areas that improved were: Baton Rouge, La.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Roanoke, Va.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Atlantic City, N. J., and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Depressed Areas. Areas that showed significant increases in unemployed were: Dayton, Ohio; Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio; New Britain, Conn.; San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.; Flint, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fall River, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

Jobs in Detroit and some other automobile centers also dropped but not enough to warrant a change in their classification.

NLRB Bias Charged

The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have demanded that Congress make a full investigation of pro-management decisions and activities by the National Labor Relations Board.

Earl W. Jimerson and Patrick E. Gorman, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the union, have written 10 Congressional leaders declaring that the Board's "performance shrieks for investigation in the interest of Congress and the people." They charged:

- ". . . the Board has been packed from top to bottom with biased pro-employer personnel, who, by their day-to-day conduct, have deprived organized labor of the very statutory rights which Congress created the Board to protect.
- ". . . in many of the most crucial areas of statutory interpretations a recently appointed anti-union majority of the Board members has reversed well-settled rules of law favorable to unions and employees and replaced them with rules favorable to anti-union employers."
- The Board "has transformed the Taft-Hartley Act into an entirely different and far more anti-labor statute than Congress adopted."
- ". . . The Board has usurped the province (powers) of Congress and abused its statutory powers."

Say NLRB Lied. Jimerson and Gorman said that in a recent case involving a Meat Cutters' local, the NLRB "lied to the Supreme Court of the United States . . . to cover up its malfeasance and to accomplish its dishonorable ends."

In the case (Amalgamated Meat Cutters vs. Fairlawn Meats, Inc.) the Board had told the Supreme Court that it had limited its jurisdiction in 1954 for budgetary reasons, they wrote. "But . . . the Court pointed out that unequivocal and conclusive admissions by the Board itself" proved this was not so.

Damage Cited. "Irreparable damage is being done to the rights and legitimate interests of the working men and women of the Nation by the NLRB," Jimerson and Gorman told the Congressmen and Senators. "The processes of our Constitutional Democracy are being undermined and destroyed."

Beirne Wins

In Kansas City June 18, Joseph A. Beirne was re-elected for his tenth term as president of the Communications Workers of America. Beirne defeated A. T. Jones, a vice president, 173,077 to 83,937.

Answer Girl, '57

To mark signing of the first contract covering more than 1,500 telephone answering service girls, Broadway and Hollywood's Judy Holliday, star of "The Bells are Ringing" was named "Answer Girl of 1957" by Local 780 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. In her new picture, Miss Holliday plays the role of an answer service girl. She received her citation in a visit to Union headquarters. (See picture).



Actress Judy Holliday Named "Miss Answer Girl of 1957" . . . *as RWDSU's Max Greenberg looks on approvingly at the winners.*

OK's Pension Bill

Administration support for a strong bill to keep welfare and retirement plans free from corruption has been lauded by organized labor.

The Administration position, presented before a Senate Subcommittee by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in effect supports the bill introduced by Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat. It has been given strong labor endorsement.

Need Strong Bill. Originally, the Eisenhower Administration supported a weaker bill. Mitchell, however, told the committee that a stronger bill was needed. Under his new proposals any embezzlement of welfare plan funds or falsification of records would call for a five-year jail term and a $5,000 fine.

Full disclosure of all welfare plan financial activities to the Department of Labor would be called for and such reports would be made available to the plan's beneficiaries, if desired.

The Administration's endorsement of legislation placing management-controlled plans under Federal inspection—as well as labor and labor-management plans—was an important victory for the labor viewpoint and represented a sharp blow to the National Association of Manufacturers and similar business groups. These groups want labor and joint labor-management plans under control, but want wholly-management controlled plans to be exempt. Management plans represent more than 90 per cent of the total.

Heed Douglas. While the proposals do not completely duplicate those of Senator Douglas, Mitchell told the Committee that most of the Administration changes were derived from the Douglas bill.

Douglas, who had called the previous Administration bill a "toothless cripple," welcomed the Mitchell revisions and said he was pleased with the Administration switch.

There are several other bills still before the committee under which management-controlled welfare plans would be exempt from inspection. One of these has been introduced by Senator Gordon Allott, Colorado Republican. In discussing the Allott bill, Douglas charged that the NAM and those in its camp "lay themselves open to the suspicion that they have some skeletons which they wish to hide."

Management Plans Cited. Allott contended that the only abuses of plans so far have been in the category of union-employer plans and not in employer-run plans. Douglas replied that a brief check of management-run plans made by a Labor Subcommittee two years ago revealed there were irregularities in management plans that needed correction, too.

Says Rails Kill Selves

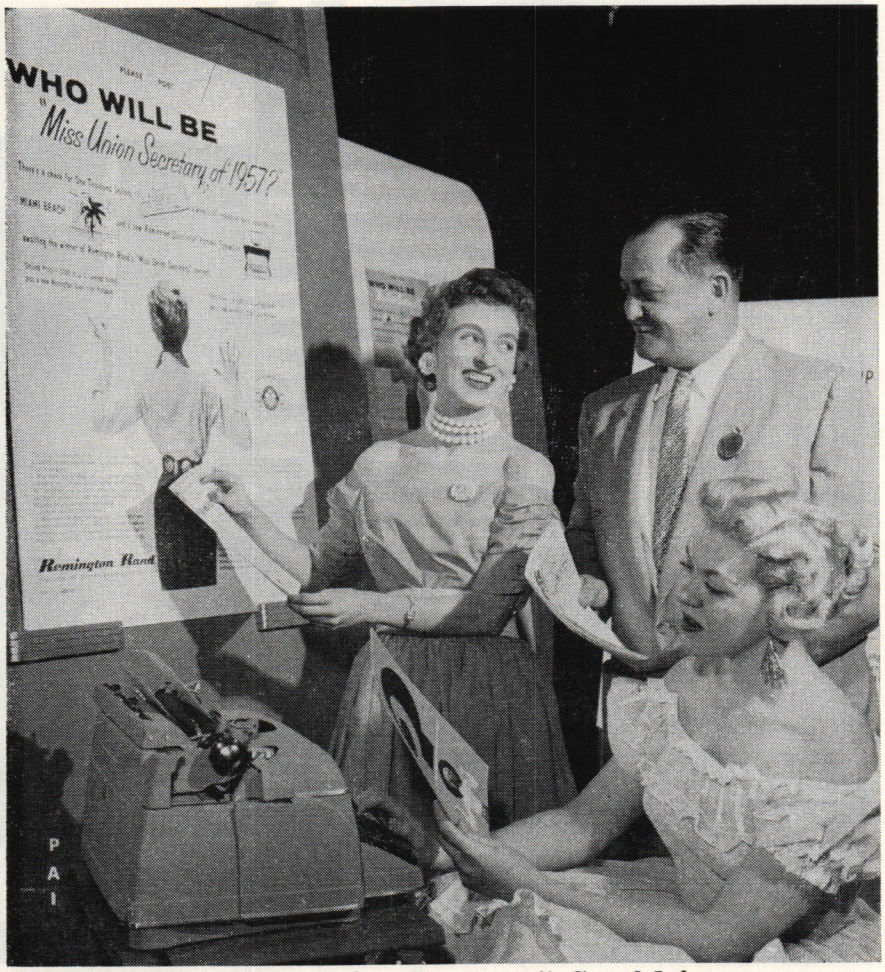
"Unless we achieve better labor-management relations and keep our eyes on a common goal instead of squabbling among ourselves, often over petty issues, the time is not too far off when we may wake up and find that the railroad industry has committed suicide."

The warning was sounded by Guy L. Brown, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in a speech before the American Association of Railroad Superintendents in Chicago.

"Railroads are waging a battle for survival against enormous odds, such as federal and state subsidies of air, water, bus and truck transportation, severe and unfair taxation and antiquated laws governing the Interstate Commerce Commission," Brown said.

"It seems obvious that a united labor-management team would be most effective in presenting this story of needed legislative changes to the public. But bear in mind that cooperation runs best on a double-track mainline," the locomotive engineers' head said.

Brown said the rail labor organizations would gladly help. However, he added, management should adopt "a decent, fair-minded, sympathetic attitude" toward "on-the-job relationships."



Candidates For "Miss Union Secretary" Get Advice . . .
from AFL-CIO's Joe Lewis. They are Norene Cook, Bonnie Akers.

More Troubles

While the AFL-CIO President was taking a swing at the Teamsters on the basis of what had been introduced at the McClellan Committee hearings, a good-sized batch of AFL-CIO officials were running into similar difficulty:

- The committee, looking into affairs of the Carpenters Union, called the organization's president, Maurice A. Hutcheson, and his vice president, O. William Blair. Both took the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the Senate Public Roads subcommittee.
- William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, received a new Cadillac and other gifts from his old union, the Bakery Workers, the Senate was told.
- Several officials of Walter Reuther's UAW ran for cover fast behind the Fifth when questioned about their Communistic ties.
- Al Hayes felt the pinch when he was forced to oust three members of his International Association of Machinists for taking the Fifth Amendment before the Senate Internal Security Committee.

Hutcheson, Hayes and Reuther are AFL-CIO vice president.

Senate investigators had charged that the Carpenters Union leader and some Indiana highway officials made more than $80,000 from the sale of 10 pieces of right-of-way for the Indiana highway program. Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), is committee chairman.

During the McClellan probe of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, it was testified that Max Kralstein, a vice persident, had received more than $56,000 in cash as a result of a testimonial for him. In his own defense, Kralstein said such practices were usual, adding that Schnitzler had been the beneficiary of two of them, receiving a $4,000 Cadillac at one.

UAW Aides Take Fifth. Seven of Reuther's top officials hid behind the Amendment when questioned by Senate Committee about their Communistic activities. What rubbed salt even deeper into Walter's wounds was an article by Carl Stellato, UAW local president, which appeared in *Ford Facts*, union publication at the Ford plant. The article, introduced by Committee Counsel Robert Morris, referred to Walter Dorosh, secretary-treasurer of the 5,000-member Tool and Die Division of UAW Local 600. Dorosh and Stellato were among the seven UAW bigwigs who refused to answer committee questions.

The article said:

"Brother Dorosh, tool and die recording secretary, gave testimony in executive session and the open hearing on trade union matters dealing with his post as unit secretary. When the question arose whether he was a Communist now or was in the past, after having consulted with the international union and being told that union policy frowned on use of constitutional privileges when testifying on union finances, but not when dealing with civil liberties, and upon advice of his attorney, Brother Dorosh invoked his constitutional privileges."

Hayes Fires Three. Meanwhile, Hayes who also heads the Machinists Union, fired three IAM staff members who invoked the Fifth Amendment while testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The three are Joseph Infante of Schenectady, N. Y.; Sterling Neal of Louisville, Ky., and Charles Steiner of Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

The AFL-CIO head, in commenting on the action of the Carpenters officials, said: "I shall bring this matter to the attention of the executive council at the earliest possible opportunity."

The next meeting of the council is scheduled for August 12 in Chicago. He did not indicate whether he would call a special meeting.

Schnitzler Rapped

Willie Schnitzler's difficulties didn't stop at the mention of his name in connection with the Cadillac.

When the former president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union appeared as a panelist on the TV program "City Side," he unburdened himself of some rather widespread AFL-CIO philosophy on IBT, its general president and the Fifth Amendment.

His comments about James G. Cross, who succeeded him when Schnitzler went on to better jobs at the AFL-CIO, of which he currently is secretary-treasurer, brought a strong blast.

Cross wrote a letter to Schnitzler, sent copies to AFL-CIO President George Meany and officials of all locals of the Baker's Union, and in which the recipient was branded as a supporter of "lynch law" and "kangaroo justice." (See box on opposite page.)

Schnitzler Tactics Scored

The following letter was sent by James C. Cross, president of the Baker's Union, to William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO on June 5, three days after his appearance on the television program, "City Side":

The press has just called my attention to your statement in a television broadcast over WTOP-TV of Washington on June 2nd, 1957, on a program called "City Side."

According to the text furnished me, you said:

> QUESTION: On Tuesday, the McClellan Committee, Mr. Schnitzler, is going to take a look at what has been called a Little Beck case, alleged corruption on the part of officials of the union that you once headed, the Bakery Workers Union. Mr. Schnitzler, what went wrong in the Bakery Workers Union since you left?"
>
> SCHNITZLER: Well, from what I've been able to read in the press up to this time, Mr. Nossiter, apparently it is the case of a man going wrong. Now here's a man that served under three presidents of that International Union; I happen to be one of them, and at the time I was leaving the Bakers International Union to accept the position with the American Federation of Labor, I recommended him to the post of presidency, and the recommendation wasn't needed, because he had done an outstanding job; there was no other man within the International Union at that time who would have qualified for the presidency, and he was elevated into that position. And then from there on, all of these revelations come out—it's been just as shocking to me as to everyone else—I just couldn't believe them when I first heard them, but certainly they've been backed up with sufficient factual evidence so that they are true, and it's placed him in a position, which in my opinion, eliminates him from an further consideration of continuing in an important post of that kind."

As Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO, with an obvious personal interest, you know I am about to appear before the McClellan Committee to answer the charges you evidently refer to. You also know that I am scheduled to appear soon before the Committee on Ethical Practices of the AFL-CIO to answer the same charges. You therefore know that I have not yet had an opportunity to answer either Committee. May I ask what kind of lynch law, of kangaroo justice, you are trying to apply to me?

The report of the Committee on Ethical Practices will ultimately be submitted to the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO for approval or disapproval. You, a member of the Executive Council, are supposed to sit in judgment upon me, *after* I have had my opportunity to answer.

Senator McClellan, Chairman of the Senate Committee, is scrupulously refraining from comment until he hears my answer. Albert J. Hayes, Chairman of the Committee on Ethical Practices, has also scrupulously refrained from comment. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, has expressed no public judgment.

I note that in the rest of your broadcast, commenting about other labor leaders, you are scrupulously fair in insisting that comment be withheld until the charges are resolved. One of your own phrases used was "And I would think that there would be some reservations as far as opinions are concerned until we see the outcome . . ."

May I ask, why you singled out me, a member of your old Union and your successor in office as President of that Union, to pronounce "guilty" even before I have an opportunity to answer? Why in my case have you violated the first fundamental rule of justice that a man should not be judged until he has had his day in court?

Your broadcast adopted a righteous view toward me. We both know that you have been saying privately for many months what you have now said publicly. I have remained silent as you also know in the face of your private comments.

I am certain you would expect your fellow trade unionists to withhold judgment and comment if you were similarly involved, until you at least had an opportunity to answer.

Fraternally yours,

/s/ JAMES G. CROSS,
International President.

cc: President George Meany
AFL-CIO

Factory Work Drops

For the past five months, factory employment has been dropping steadily with jobs falling off about half a million, or more than twice as much as is usual during this period of the year.

The job loss, part of a long-term trend during which production jobs have been dropping while service jobs have been increasing, has been particularly marked among production workers, the over-all job loss during the past year now amounting to 232,000.

The April-May drop this year was 122,000, more than usual for the month, to a level of 16.7 million.

Auto Jobs Decrease. The Department of Labor reported that sharp cutbacks were reported in farm tractor and household appliance plants. Employment in auto plants again dropped and further job cutbacks occurred in plants furnishing steel products and other components to the auto industry.

Employment in the electrical industry was mixed. Radio and television production jobs went up after several months of loss, but heavy electrical equipment showed greater-than-usual job drops. Textile and paper mills reported somewhat more than the usual number of job cuts for this time of year.

To make things a little tough for factory production workers there was another drop in the average workweek which went from 39.8 in April to 39.7 in May. More than seasonal drops occurred in glass, fabricated metals, machinery, aircraft and automobiles.

Earnings Steady. Hourly earnings held steady at $2.06 but there was a decrease of 21 cents in the average pay check because of the drop in the workweek.

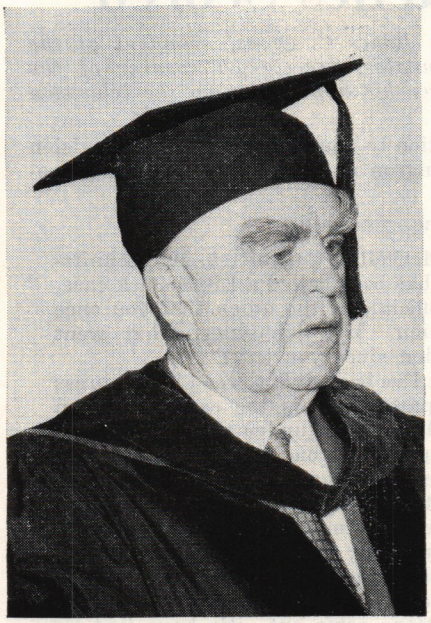
While factory employment continued its downward movement, there was a seasonal boost in general employment with a rise of total civilian employment of about 900,000 over the month to 65.2 million. By far the greater part of the increase came in agriculture and construction, both responding to better weather conditions. Yet even with the increase of almost a million jobs, the general employment level was only about 230,000 more than it was a year ago. Taking into account the increase in the labor force, this represented a gain of only 120,000 jobs over the year.

The unemployment picture between April and May changed little. There were 2,715,000 jobless in May as compared with 2,690,000 in April, a boost of 25,000 when a slight decline at this time of year can be expected. A year ago unemployment was 2,608,000, showing a worsening of unemployment by 119,000 over the year.

Degree for John

The United Mine Workers' John L. Lewis went out to Morgantown, W. Va., to receive a doctorate in laws from Dr. Irvin Stewart, president of the University of West Virginia.

It was the first academic award ever accepted by Lewis, who quit school when he was 14. Despite his lack of formal education, he is widely recognized as one of the most gifted orators of the last 50 years and most astute labor leaders in the Nation (see picture).



UMW's John L. Lewis . . . *receives a doctorate in laws.*

On Management Funds

One of the chief arguments of the National Association of Manufacturers against inclusion of management-controlled welfare plans under Federal scrutiny has been that little or no corruption ever has been shown on the management side of the fence.

Close study of the investigation made into welfare plans by the Douglas Committee two years ago reveals that this is not so.

Although the Douglas investigation centered almost entirely on union and joint union-management controlled plans, there was much evidence to indicate that the same abuses that applied to such plans also applied to employer-controlled plans.

Answering NAM claims that management-controlled plans were practically as pure as Ivory Soap, Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, said his committee had made only a brief study of such plans, but that this had been enough to convince him "that no particular type of welfare or pension plan had a monopoly of the abuses."

Raps General Motors. "The investigating subcommittee," he said, "made a detailed examination of two large, renowned and generally well-run plans. In one of these cases, General Motors, it uncovered an administrative decision on allocation of reserves that was highly questionable.

"The committee took a careful look at only a few insurance companies. But highly questionable and obviously harmful practices were revealed—excessive commissions, extra commission to brokers in effect reducing dividends, excessive commissions sometimes disguised as administrative fees, payment of fees without receipt of any services, excessive retention, differential treatment of policyholders, and withholding of dividends. These were not characteristic of jointly-administered plans alone. They were policies and practices generally followed—for employer-administered funds as well as others."

Douglas, in fact, has now challenged the management-controlled plans to submit to a thorough investigation.

"Let this legislation lie over another six months and make an investigation during that period of the management-administered plans and the practices of insurance carriers and bank trustees in handling such welfare and pension plans," he said.

Challenge Not Taken. So far there has been no acceptance of the challenge.

Study of the Douglas report made more than a year ago shows that the NAM claims of management purity were not sustained by the report itself. This stated that "many of the worst abuses in welfare plan operations involve certain insurance practices.

"These abuses include high commissions, excessive administrative fees, high insurance company retentions, unequal treatment of the policyholders, activities of unscrupulous brokers and agents including embezzlement of premiums, sometimes in collusion with union officials or management."

The report stated that "management shares the responsibility for many of the serious problems and abuses of employee welfare and pension plans. Under many of the management-administered insurance or pension plans, employee beneficiaries are not furnished information as to the costs of the plan, how it is being managed, its stability, and in the case of pension plans, their ability to meet long-range obligations."

Policies Criticized. In addition to insurance company abuses, the report was critical of investment policies frequently carried on by management-controlled plans. This showed that some of these plans invested a huge proportion of their funds in their own companies, failing to diversify and thus safeguard their portfolios. Cases were turned up where 100 per cent of welfare and pension funds were invested in the parent company.

General Motors was specifically criticized for claiming dividends on employee-contributed funds and applying these dividends to management-contributed funds.

"For example, in 1952," the report said, "General Motors made no contribution toward the cost of the welfare benefits provided for salaried workers. This was because the large dividend (from the hourly-paid workers fund) exceeded the corporation's contribution, converting General Motors 1952 contribution (a debit) into an actual gain (credit) of $233,585."

The report cites numerous cases of rebates, contingency bonuses, "friendly" arrangements under which commissions and fees were split. In many of these cases specific mention was made that such practices also affected management-plans. Because the spotlight was on labor, the fact that these abuses also applied to employers was not played up. The newspaper headlines did not tie in management; the hearings and the report itself, however, do.

Ask Fair Employment

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen, Brakemen and Switchmen, has gone on record for "a vigorous and relentless campaign to open the doors of employment opportunities for qualified Negroes in all sections of the country." The 16th annual conference in Washington was told that 25 years ago more than 6,000 Negro firemen were employed on Southern railroads and that today only 1,500 are so employed.

Compensation Pay Up

The Department of Labor has reported that ceilings on benefits paid under workmen's compensation laws have been raised by 16 states so far this year, increases running from $2 to $15. Maximum benefits of $50 a week or more are now paid for temporary total disability under 11 jurisdictions, including the District of Columbia, Hawaii and two Federal laws.



Labor Pitches In To Aid Tornado Victims In Kansas City . . .
by clearing debris, bringing relief in equipment and food. Thirty to 50 per cent of homes belonged to members.

Aid Tornado Victims

Organized labor in Kansas City moved into action last week to aid the victims of the catastrophic tornado which spread death and destruction throughout the area.

It was estimated that 30 to 50 per cent of the homes destroyed were those of members of organized labor.

Before the debris had settled, craftsmen in building trades unions were volunteering in large numbers for emergency rescue work. Individual locals took immediate steps to provide help for all sufferers.

Typos Chip in. An appeal for funds to take care of stricken members of Typographical Local 80 was wired to all chapels within 24 hours of the disaster by William T. Gill, secretary-treasurer of the union.

The Union Industries Show cancelled activities the night of the storm to send emergency food and all available lighting equipment to the disaster area for rescue efforts. Led by Joe Lewis, show director, all participant exhibitors made a drive for collection of funds throughout the final day of the show and collected a four-figure sum for the Salvation Army, which was in the field with the first word of disaster.

Show Draws 287,000. Despite the cancellation and the record downpour which disrupted the opening day program, attendance at the Union Industries Show reached the amazing total of 287,000. In view of the circumstances, this made the Kansas City show one of the most successful in the event's history.

The pre-show goal of the sponsoring Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO, was 300,000, it was stated by Don Oakley, Washington, department representative. Had circumstances been more favorable, he said, the show probably would have exceeded the goal by 100,000.

Local 13 of the United Steelworkers spearheaded a campaign to raise relief for tornado victims. The local raised $20,000 among employees of Sheffield Steel Co., which in turn donated $10,000.

Fund Disclosure Urged

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have called on Congress to enact legislation for public disclosure of, and accounting from, both union and management-administered welfare funds.

Earl W. Jimerson and Patrick E. Gorman, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, made public a series of resolutions concerning legislation adopted by the AMCBW executive board.

Specifically, the 23-member AMCBW group backed a bill by Sen. Paul Douglas of Ill., which it called the "strictest of any legislation . . . concerning disclosure of activities of all health and welfare funds."

The board said that it was "ironic that the National Association of Manufacturers, which is crying so loudly for disclosure legislation on union-administered welfare funds, is in violent opposition to scrutiny of management-administered ones."

Five Unions Win

Eighteen hundred bakers, clerks, truck drivers, machinists and restaurant workers in Los Angeles learned what membership in a union can mean.

The "lesson" has been underway for nearly 20 years, during which time five unions have conducted an organizing drive at one of southern California's largest chain of bakeries and restaurants.

After numerous setbacks, and strong opposition from the company which told its employees they could expect nothing from unions they weren't already getting except a bill for union dues, the unions finally won recognition and reached a contract agreement.

The new contract brings Van de Kamp employees up to standard union contracts.

And this means gains to employees ranging from 29 cents an hour for members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union to 57 cents an hour for members of the Bakery Workers.

Retail Clerks Union members have won gains of 55 cents an hour, Bakery Drivers went up 54 cents an hour, while Machinists Union members received increases of 44 cents an hour.

"Work" Bill Killed

Anti-labor efforts to fasten a "right-to-work" bill on the state of Illinois have come a cropper. The House Judiciary Committee of the Illinois Legislature voted to send the measure back to a subcommittee, a usual maneuver to kill a bill.

Jobless Areas

The number of major industrial areas in the United States suffering from "substantial unemployment" increased from 19 to 21 during the two-month March-May period.

In all, six major areas of the 149 studied by the Department of Labor improved their positions, while eight went downhill.

The six that showed some improvement were Baton Rouge, La.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Roanoke, Va. and Salt Lake City, Utah, all which went from a slight excess of workers to a slight excess of job openings; Atlantic City, N. J. which improved from a heavy excess of workers to one in which the excess was reduced, and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, which had been in a seriously depressed state and showed some improvement.

The areas that lost ground were:

- Dayton, Ohio, which had been classified as having slightly more jobs than job seekers, slipped down as a result of "sizable" layoffs in major household appliances and in other light industries. Unemployment is about 50 per cent higher than a year ago.
- Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio. The jobless situation here was about the same as in the case of Dayton with unemployment "at moderate levels" and little chance of a pickup over the next few months.
- New Britain, Conn., showed continued job losses in fabricated metals with unemployment about two-thirds higher than a year ago and little chance of a pickup until the autumn.
- San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. showed a rise in unemployment because of cutbacks in construction, ship building and autos as well as labor force growth.

Auto Cutbacks. More serious was the loss of ground by Flint and Grand Rapids, both in Michigan, which dropped to a more serious jobless situation as a result of sharp cutbacks in the auto industry and smaller declines in related industries. No significant auto improvement was expected until the new model year.

Grand Rapids had a "substantial" labor surplus for the first time in five years as layoffs hit household appliances and auto components. Little change was expected over the next few months.

Despite charges by the United Automobile Workers that Detroit ought to be classified as an area of substantial labor surplus, the Labor Department continued to claim that it and other auto-related centers had "also slipped but not enough to warrant surplus classification."

Two Others Slip. Two other major areas that went downhill were Fall River, Mass. and Providence, R. I. which sank to a "considerable excess" of job seekers over jobs.

Fall River was hit by continuing layoffs in textiles and reductions in rubber products, printing and publishing. No improvement was expected within the next few months.

Providence, which already had a substantial labor surplus, was further hit by layoffs in jewelry and textile payrolls.

Among the smaller areas studied, one—the Bristol-Johnson City, Kingsport, Tenn.—Virginia area—showed some improvement while one—Newport, R. I.—dropped as a result of layoffs in electrical machinery with joblessness up more than 50 per cent as compared with a year ago.

Non-Drinking Drunk

When Brewery Worker Andrew Mulligan, 57, appeared before Traffic Judge Henry C. Ferguson in Chicago on a drunk driving count, the case seemed no different than hundreds of others His Honor had heard in the past.

Then came the defense with a plea that made the event unique: Mulligan, said his counsel, was loaded, but not from drinking. The condition came from working eight hours cleaning out brewery vats. where the fumes are overpowering.

Reluctantly, Judge Ferguson found Mulligan guilty because Illinois law does not distinguish between intoxication by breathing and by guzzling. Admitting that he had never encountered such an occupational hazard before, Judge Ferguson imposed a $100 fine, then suspended it.

Inflation Committee

President David J. McDonald, of the United Steelworkers, believes that one way to lay the ghost of charges that wage boosts are the causes of today's inflationary trend is to set up a presidential advisory committee, representing both management and labor, to lay the facts before the President.

McDonald said such an advisory committee should specifically be made up of the people directly involved in collective bargaining. Talking with newspapermen in Washington during the recent Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee meetings, McDonald declared that even if management and labor differed on the true causes of the wage-price-cost spiral, the President, at least, would have the arguments of both sides before him.

Backs Civil Rights

AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph D. Kennan, international secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told some 225 delegates to a civil rights conference in Boston that labor will move into the civil rights field far more aggressively in the future.

"Now that we do not have to give the greatest part of our attention to wages and hours," he declared, "we must make civil rights a trade union operation. Anything that happens to the trade unions in this country will also affect civil rights, so it is important that we tie these two issues together and make them a joint operation."

Strike Losses Low

During the last 10 years, working time lost as a result of strikes amounted to less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Deputy Under-Secretary of Labor Millard Cass, speaking in Ithaca, N. Y., said that with about 100,000 collective bargaining agreements negotiated each year, work stoppages total only about 4,212. "We sometimes tend to forget the large and relatively unpublicized amount of labor management cooperation in our country," he declared.

Sees Fund Unity

The scores of voluntary health agencies which go to the public with "a multiplicity of fund-raising campaigns," will join forces in a National Health Fund "within the next five years," Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, has predicted.

Addressing the luncheon session of the campaign leaders' national conference at Sugar Camp under the auspices of the United Community Funds and Councils of America, Perlis said "there is a valid need for a coordinated approach in this field."

Gets USO Post

M. H. "Skip" Hobson, Navy veteran of World War II and Korea, and actively associated with the labor movement since 1941, has been appointed AFL-CIO Community Service Representative to the United Service Organizations. Hobson is a member of Omaha Federation of Musicians Local 70 and Local 7290 of the Communications Workers of America.

Ten-Year Mark

JUNE 23, 1957, marked the tenth anniversary of the day dubbed "Black Monday" by organized labor—the day the Senate passed the Taft-Hartley Act over President Truman's veto.

Truman did not, however, veto the Hobbs bill, which has so adversely affected IBT.

An entire decade has passed since. Vast changes have taken place in the organized labor, in labor-management relations and in the political life of America.

Many — if not most — of these changes might be chalked up to Taft-Hartley.

Rarely has the Americal labor movement been so stirred by any issue as it was during the Taft-Hartley fight.

Massive veto rallies were held all over the country. In New York City some 100,000 CIO members paraded up Eighth Avenue to Madison Square Garden to hear CIO President Philip Murray, New York Mayor William O'Dwyer, and others, call for a veto.

Green Asks Veto. In another great rally, some 35,000 AFL members heard President William Green and others ask for a veto. In almost all the major cities of the country there were similar rallies.

A "Veto Caravan" initiated by AFL unionists in Los Angeles started eastward 3,000 miles to Washington, but it had hardly started before it was joined by CIO and AFL groups in other cities along the route. The motor cavalcade reached Washington —with 400 cars and 1,500 begrimed and tired unionists—two days before Truman vetoed the bill.

The pressure on Truman both to sign and to veto the measure was intensive. Union leaders, liberals in Congress, liberal churchmen and economists pleaded for the veto.

Advocates of the bill threw all their efforts behind a campaign to win presidential approval.

Truman vetoed the bill and issued an historic message with it that was one of the strongest ever presented to Congress. However, the House overrode the veto 331 to 83. A few days later, the Senate followed suit by a 68 to 25 vote—six more than necessary.

Labor Reacts. American labor reacted with directness. Green was joined by a score of other AFL leaders in predicting that Congressmen who supported the bill "will be voted out of office by the American people next year."

History will record that the Taft-Hartley measure aroused labor to unusual effectiveness in the 1948 elections. Many a Congressman who voted for the anti-labor measure found himself defeated at the polls. Hartley, himself, refused to even seek reelection.

While Taft-Hartley may not have become quite a "slave" bill, as feared by labor, it did—as predicted by Truman in his famed veto message—"go far toward weakening our trade union movement."

Despite activity in IBT and some other unions, the last 10 years have seen a virtual stagnation of union organization in this country.

Statistics Cited. Statistics offer a clear picture of this.

During the 12 years of the Wagner Act, union membership soared from 2,728,000 in 1935 to 14,974,000 in 1946. Union membership in nonagricultural industries rose from 13.4 per cent to 34.9 per cent—almost triple.

Then Taft-Hartley was passed by the Congress in 1947—when there were about 15,414,000 organized workers in the U. S. In the last 10 years we have seen a rise of some 2,500,000 union members while the labor force has risen about eight million.

The percentage of organized nonagricultural workers, however, has remained almost stationary. In 1947 it was 34 per cent. Today it is roughly 35 per cent.

Despite the organizational slowdown throughout labor's ranks since Taft-Hartley became law, Teamster membership continued to soar. In 1946, IBT's average membership was 765,708. This year, it is 1,370,557, reflecting an almost doubled organization.

Although there have been some changes in Taft-Hartley, there has been nothing fundamental which would encourage the forward march of union organization.



Retiring Teamster Thomas Clark Displays Pins . . . *for every year since 1915. William Kniest (left) and Thomas Haynes.*

Clark Retires

Thomas Clark of St. Louis who just retired from Teamsters Local 610, has been a member of the IBT since 1902, and has a prized vest which bears union buttons for every year since 1915.

In that year, Clark went to work for the predecessor of General Van and Storage Co., St. Louis movers, by whom he was employed continuously for 42 years prior to his retirement last month. He missed only one day's work during that period—on V-J Day.

Clark got his first Teamster card as a coal hauler in 1902, bringing coal directly from Illinois mines into St. Louis. He recalled his wages at that time were $13.50 to $15 per week, working from daylight to dark six days a week, with no overtime. On Sundays he had to grease the wagon and oil the harness.

Clark drove the last horse and wagon used by General Van. For 10 years, he was a member of the executive board of old Teamsters Local 751 in St. Louis. (See picture above.)

Vibration Study

The formation of the first research firm specializing exclusively in the study of ride vibration and its effects on people has been announced in Milwaukee by Harold Bostrom, president of the Bostrom Manufacturing Company.

Bostrom's research division will conduct field and laboratory research on man-machine systems for industry and governmental agencies.

The project is the first fully instrumented study of human reaction to ride vibration. Both physiological and psychological effects are being studied.

Allison K. Simons will direct the project. He headed the engineering team which first successfully adapted the suspension principle for vibration isolation to seat design. This principle long has been used in the construction of bridges and automobiles, but the Bostrom adaptation was the first to develop this application for the relatively light weight of a single human being. As a result, the company recently introduced a line of torsional suspension spring truck and tractor seats which protect drivers from the injurious effects of excessive ride vibration and shock.

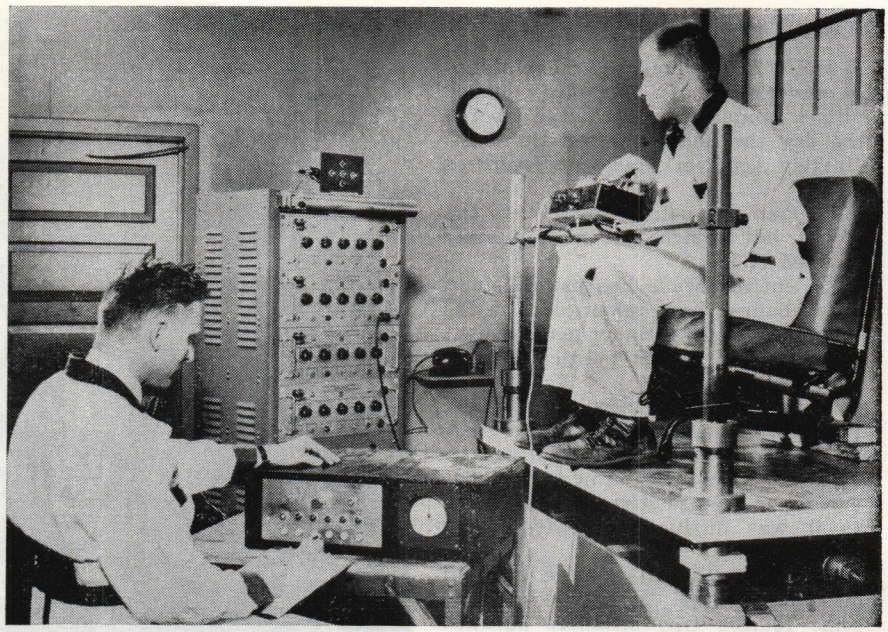
A member of the Society of Automotive Engineers Riding Comfort Committee, Simons is one of the Nation's leading authorities on ride motion and ride vibration isolation (see picture).

NMU Pensions Up

Personal security programs of the National Maritime Union paid $11,465,000 in cash benefits to seamen and their families between 1951 and the end of last year. The programs have established reserves of nearly $21,000,000.

A report made public by NMU President Curran and American Merchant Marine Institute President Ralph E. Casey, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the plan's 12-member board of trustees, covered NMU pension, welfare and employment security plans. These are designed to provide monthly retirement and disability pensions for seamen and security for seamen and their families in time of need caused by illness, death or unemployment.

The plan paid benefits in 1956 totaling $2,730,000 and added $6,290,000 to the reserves. Approximately two-thirds of the reserves are for payment of lifetime pensions to retired and permanently disabled seamen.



Research To Stop Rock, Rattle And Roll . . .
is being carried out at Bostrom Laboratories in Milwaukee, Wis.

Management Booted

In London, a visiting American pro-football player, one of the first to advocate a union in the big leagues, was given a first-hand lesson on the advantages of organization.

The British Football Players Union notified the club owners that if they didn't kick through with pay hikes and other contract improvements, the union would encourage its members to accept the lucrative offers made by wealthy teams on the Continent and in South America.

The British bosses quickly got the point, and the union players had little difficulty in negotiating pay hikes of $5.60 a week for winter play and $5.90 a week for summer play, plus larger bonus payments and extra performers' fees for games that are televised.

Strikes Increase

Strike activity during April increased above the March level, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department. Approximately 400 strikes involving 150,000 workers began in April, while in March, 250 new strikes idled some 80,000 workers.

The 525 strikes in effect during April (including those continuing from earlier months) accounted for 1,380,000 man-days of idleness.

Veeps Chain in AFL-CIO

With only six dissenting votes, the more than 150 employees of three restaurants operated by the family of Vice President Richard Nixon have ratified an agreement reached by the Los Angeles Hotel and Restaurant Employees Unions calling for all the terms of the industry-wide contract.

Effective date of the agreement was May 1, with terms being retroactive to that date, Paul Greenwood, secretary of the Joint Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, revealed.

Balloting took place a little more than a month after F. Donald Nixon, brother of Vice President Richard Nixon and head of the Nixon family enterprises, agreed to recognize the unions on the basis of a crosscheck of membership application cards.

Results of the vote were considered significant in that employees rejected a company union that still had four years to run on a five-year agreement.

Failure of the company union to provide satisfactory wages, working conditions, and health, dental and retirement programs was given by employees as the reason for the dramatic changeover to the AFL-CIO.

ILPA Convention Set

The 1957 convention of the International Labor Press Association has been set for Miami Beach, December 2, 3 and 4, ILPA President Gordon H. Cole announced in Chicago. The December date places the press meeting on the eve of the 1957 AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach.

A Light In The Dark

Blind IBT Member Is Plant's Best

TO be without a job for eight years is enough to throw most men into a state of despair, but to be blind, too, can bring on discouragement of the blackest kind.

Teamster Lloyd Holdridge, 1905 Franklin avenue, member of Toledo's Local 20, has had that experience. It came suddenly one day at work, when a piece of metal struck him in the eyes. That was in 1946.

Although he was eligible to collect workmen's compensation, Lloyd was a young man and wanted a job, but there were no jobs for blind men.

Through the aid of the Toledo Society for the Blind, Lloyd learned Braille. In 1950, he went to Morristown, N. J., to get his dog, "Shep." He spent four weeks at the school learning how to adapt himself to the dog. The cost to Lloyd was only $150, which represents only 15 per cent of the total cost.

Needs to Work. When he returned home after the training period, Lloyd felt better equipped to face life again, but there was that growing need, the need to work.

In 1954, the Toledo Society for the Blind instituted an "employ the Blind" drive. Lawrence Steinberg, president, and Ivo Erwin, vice president, of Local 20, heard about Lloyd and immediately started the task of locating a job where he might fit in. It was a turning point in Lloyd's life.

Among others, Ivo contacted Mr. H. F. Hadley, of the Hadley Manufacturing Co., 2221 Albion street, one of the largest manufacturers of air horns in the country.

Through Mr. Hadley's interest and cooperation, a job was found for Lloyd. That was three years ago. Whatever doubts and misgivings Mr. Hadley and the other employes may have had in the beginning, have long since vanished.



IBT Member Holdridge . . . *has "Shep" for eyes, part-time.*

Record Perfect. Lloyd has lost only one day of work since and that was due to eye surgery. The Toledo Teamster can do any job in the plant with the exception of visual inspection. He not only operates various machines, but repairs them.

He works under the regular Local 20 contract and receives the agreed upon rate of $1.80 an hour. He asks no special favors and works according to his seniority.

Prior to his marriage three months ago (his wife has normal vision), Lloyd lived in a trailer and did his own cooking and cleaning.

He takes a bus back and forth to work and has a two-black walk from the bus stop. He has learned to be careful, and with the aid of Shep, has never had an accident.

Provisions are made for Shep at the factory, as Lloyd is able to move all over the plant without him.

Mr. Hadley recalls several incidents since Lloyd came to work. When one of the women had a flat tire on her car, it was Lloyd who changed it for her. Another time, one of the women lost the keys to her car, and Lloyd promptly came to the rescue by putting a jumper on the ignition.

Is Top Worker. "Instead of Lloyd depending on us for help, we seem to depend on him," one of the women said. Other comments:

• Helen Koralewski, Lloyd's stewardess at the plant:

"Lloyd is one of our best union members. He attends meetings regularly, has filled out a blood donor card and intends to participate whenever he is scheduled. He's a fine worker, too."

• Gene Zych, superintendent:

"Lloyd has proved that blind people can be of real value to a plant. He is accepted around here the same as anyone else."

• Mr. Hadley, president:

"Lloyd is an outstanding person, and we are proud to have him working for us."

And Lloyd himself, after three useful, rewarding years at Hadley, said: "When I lost my sight, I thought I had come to the end of the road. Now I realize, it was just a turn in the road."

As for Shep, he seems to say, "You're only 30 years old, boss. We have a lot of good working years ahead of us."

Jobs for Handicapped

Greater incentives for management to hire the physically handicapped are needed in the opinion of Machinist President Al Hayes, who was one of the top speakers at the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Hayes cited the great advances in acceptance of the handicapped as qualified workers during the past ten years, but said that much improvement should be made in workmen's compensation and second injury fund laws if management is to increase its acceptance of physically impaired workers.

Are Able Workers. "In our goal to place the handicapped in jobs?," he said, "we are still not being fair with prospective employers in most cases. We produce records proving that the handicapped are able, loyal, productive and safe workers. But in the vast majority of our States, we leave employers of handicapped workers open to unfair liability in case of injuries to the handicapped.

"It is true that 43 of our 48 state workmen's compensation laws have provisions for some sort of second injury fund. As you know, the purpose of a second injury fund is to limit the liability of an employer of a handicapped worker to the extent of injury resulting from an accident or illness incurred in the employer's employ. But the real fact is that fewer than a dozen states have second injury funds of the type which really accomplish their objective. The rest of them leave employers wide open to extensive and unfair liability for subsequent injuries to handicapped persons. The result, of course, is to deny handicapped job applicants a fair opportunity of finding employment."

Slave Labor Ban

The Committee on Forced Labor of the International Labor Organization has given unanimous support to a world ban on slave labor.

All that is necessary for a draft treaty outlawing slave labor is a formal endorsement of the committee's action by the full United Nations agency.

The admitted target of the ban is the Soviet Union, whose representatives endorsed the proposal along with delegates from the U. S. and Great Britain. However, the Iron Curtain countries had to be rebuffed in a number of attempts to amend the ban to shift emphasis away from the Soviet-type of compulsory labor.

The Soviet delegates insisted they have no forced labor and the major abuses are found in African and Asian countries. Nevertheless, two official ILO investigating committees found many instances of slave labor in Iron Curtain countries.

The treaty would bind each ratifying power to suppress all forms of labor coercion as means of political punishment, economic development, labor discipline, reprisal against strikes or racial discrimination.

ILO Assignments

George P. Delaney, U. S. worker delegate at the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva, has announced committee assignments of the U. S. worker delegation.

A. H. Cronin, vice president of the Sheet Metal Workers International Union, will represent U. S. workers on the forced labor committee.

Emil Rieve, chairman of the executive council, Textile Workers' Union of America, will handle discrimination in the field of employment and occupation, which is being considered for the first time this year.

George L. P. Weaver, executive secretary, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO, will represent U. S. workers on the committee on conditions of employment of plantation workers.

Elmer Cope, international representative, economics and international affairs, United Steelworkers of America, will handle the protection and integration of indigenous and other tribal and semi-tribal populations in independent countries.

George Richardson, Special Assistant to the President, AFL-CIO, will be on the committee studying weekly rest in commerce and offices.

Gordon M. Freeman, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will sit on the resolutions committee.

Red Faces for Reds

In Ottawa, leaders of the Canadian Labour Congress enjoyed their biggest laugh of the year and Canada's Communists suffered one of the most painful embarrassments of their history as a result of a misplaced long-distance call.

The call was received at headquarters of the Progressive Conservative Party, which some Canadian unionists contend is even more reactionary than the Republican Party in the U. S.

The caller announced that he was telephoning from Moscow, Russia, and that he was the editor of a Russian trade union magazine. He was phoning, he explained, to request "a message from the Canadian proletariat" for a forthcoming issue of the magazine. The official who received the call was thoroughly puzzled at first, then it came to him.

The Russian editor had pulled a prize boner: he had confused the Progressive Conservative Party with the Labour Progressive Party—the name under which Canada's Communists have been masquerading since 1942. The Canadian Red embarrassment came, of course, from the fact that for 15 years the Labour Progressive Party has beaten its chest and proclaimed self-righteously that it has absolutely no connection with Soviet Communism.

Jodoin Declines

Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, has turned down Prime Minister St. Laurent's offer of a seat in the Canadian Senate.

Commenting on the reported offer, Jodoin said in a recent television interview that he had "participated in some conversations," but had declined.

"One of the policies of the CLC and the TLC before it," said Mr. Jodoin, "is opposition to non-elected legislative bodies." He said this did not reflect on persons now holding Senate seats, but this policy alone made it inappropriate for an officer of the CLC to take such a position.

Ask More for ILO

The AFL-CIO legislative department has asked Congress to increase the U. S. contribution to the International Labor Office from $1,750,000 to $3,000,000.

Morse Term Extended

David A. Morse, who was nearing the end of his 10-year term as Director-General of the International Labor Organization, has been given a unanimous vote of confidence by the ILO's 40-member governing body in Geneva, Switzerland.

Employer, worker and government members of the body gave Morse, an American, a five-year extension to begin from the expiration of his original 10-year term in 1958. Morse accepted the renewal. Existing regulations were changed to make this possible.

This unprecedented action means that at the end of the renewed term, Morse will have served as executive head of the international agency longer than any other person since the creation of the concept of international civil service as a result of the peace treaties of 1919.

Under the changed regulations, which were adopted unanimously with only one abstention, the mandate of an ILO Director-General may be renewed every five years after the initial 10-year term.

Samoan Minimum

The first minimum wage rates ever set under the Fair Labor Standards Act for industries in American Samoa went into effect June 22. Minimums now range from 35 to 45 cents an hour. The fish canning and processing industry, largest on the island, will have a minimum rate of 38 cents an hour.

Union Buster School

Steelworkers President David J. McDonald, in a speech to a regional USW meeting, in New York, charged that agitators were being trained to serve as "professional union busters" in mills and factories.

McDonald said an organization exists that trains such persons for a year paying them $6,800 during the training period and $7,000 a year in addition to their wages from private employers afterwards.

After his speech McDonald said he knew of the existence of the training organization "to my own knowledge." He added that he did not know of any activities in the steel industry and would not attribute sponsorship to any cross-section of industry.

He asked that all USW members unite to combat this program, lashing such groups as the National Association of Manufacturers, chambers of commerce and others out to "destroy labor's right to a union shop."

Watkins Freed

From the hushed recesses of the U. S. Supreme Court, located little more then a stone's throw from the Senate hearing rooms, came a number of decrees recently which held, in effect, that some investigating bodies were overstepping their authority in their probing into labor union activities and individual rights.

One decision reversed the conviction of John T. Watkins, UAW leader who was held in contempt for taking the Fifth Amendment to avoid answering questions about Communism before a House Committee.

The vote in the Supreme Court was 6 to 1, with Justice Tom Clark dissenting.

The decision, in effect, warned Congress that it did not have unlimited rights to question witnesses on matters pertaining to their individual freedom and that Congress could not use the investigative privilege to punish men for beliefs and associations.

Majority Decision. At the same time, the majority decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, declared that the Court had no intention of preventing Congress from obtaining information it "needs for the proper fulfillment of its role in our scheme of government." Watkins, an organizer for the UAW, admitted to a Congressional Committee that he had worked with Communists. When pressed for their names, he refused.

Justice Warren, pointed out that Watkins had not been a "truculent or contumacious witness" and that the Court agreed with his position that Congress did not have power to "expose" people simply for the "sake of exposure."

"There is no general authority to expose the private affairs of individuals without justification in terms of the functions of the Congress," Warren held, adding that "investigations held solely for the personal aggrandizement of investigators or to 'punish' those investigated, are indefensible."

Congress, Warren wrote, has the responsibility of spelling out clearly the purpose of investigations and declared that the charter given to the House Committee on Un-American Activities was "excessively broad" and suffered from the "vice of vagueness."

Clark Dissents. Justices who supported the majority decision were: Hugo Black, William O. Douglas, newly appointed William Brennan, Felix Frankfurter and John M. Harlan. In opposition was Justice Tom Clark, who declared that the questions asked Watkins were legitimate and that the Supreme Court was substituting the judiciary "as the grand inquisitor and supervisor of Congressional investigations."

Reached at Quincy, Ill., where he is doing UAW organizational work, Watkins declared that the decision was a "great victory for the rights of individuals. The case has been a long, hard grind for myself and for my family. Of course, I am very happy at the outcome."

Watkins, who was born in Iowa, at one time worked for the Farm Equipment Workers and it was during this period that he admittedly worked in cooperation with Communists. When the FE was taken over by the United Electrical Workers, he led 12,000 of them out of the UE into the Auto Workers. The UE subsequently was ousted by the CIO for Communist infiltration.



Teamster Unveils Plaque at Dental Clinic . . .
IBT Local President Frank Weaver, Albert Plone and Frank Meloni.

Pickets Hit

The Court, by a 5-3 margin, opened the door to stricter state supervision of picketing.

The decision gave the states "wide discretion" to prohibit picketing. While admitting that states cannot impose blanket ban on all picketing, the majority of five held that states have police power to prohibit picketing in many cases "after an investigation into the picketing's conduct and purposes."

The case grew out of a complaint by the Teamsters, the Operating Engineers and the Construction Laborers that a Wisconsin court injunction against an organizational picket line deprived the unions of the right of free speech. The employer asked an injunction against the picketing. This was granted on the grounds that no labor dispute as defined by Wisconsin law, existed.

The high Court support for this position was based on the argument that states could establish a broad field in which they might enforce public policy and that the free speech curtailment involved did not include its "obvious and accepted scope."

Clinic Dedicated

In Camden, N. J., last month, Frank Weaver, president of Teamster Local 676, unveiled a plaque dedicating the AFL-CIO Municipal Hospital Dental Rehabilitation Center.

The clinic was established after the AFL-CIO in the Camden area put on a drive to fill the lack of such facilities.

Taking part in the dedication were Dr. Lewis L. Coreill, medical director of the hospital; George E. Brunner, mayor of Camden; Commissioner Edward C. Garrity, Camden director of public affairs; Dr. Milton Asbell, chief of the center staff; Joseph J. McComb, president of the Camden Central Labor Union; Frank E. Meloni, president of the South Jersey Industrial Union Council, and Albert K. Plone, chairman of the AFL-CIO Municipal Hospital Dental Clinic Committee.

Court Upholds Mitchell

The U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C. has ruled that Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell was within his rights in setting a $1.26 hourly minimum in the electric lamp industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Losers were General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Sylvania Electric Products, Consolidated Electric Lamp and Tung-Sol Electric, which brought a court action against the Secretary.

Hot Cargo Victory

Union labor received major shots in the arm from the United States Supreme Court in two rulings which severely limited the power of state courts to interfere with "hot cargo" clauses or picketing growing out of so-called state "right-to-work" laws.

The high tribunal unanimously ruled that the National Labor Relations Board and other Federal agencies, rather than state courts, have power to step into labor disputes involving employers engaged in interstate commerce.

Hot cargo clauses are provisions in labor-management contracts which protect the right of union members not to handle struck or "hot" goods.

Began with 1952 Strike. The hot cargo ruling grew out of a 1952 strike of the Iron Workers against Kerrigan Iron Works, Inc., of Nashville, Tenn. Teamsters, under contract with several trucking firms serving Kerrigan plants, refused to handle the freight of the struck firm.

Kerrigan asked the courts to compel the carriers to serve its plants, claiming that the insistence of the Teamsters on the hot cargo clause violated Tennessee law by forcing the truckers to break their shipment contracts.

The Tennessee Court of Appeals upheld the company but the Supreme Court now has overturned the ruling.

In another Nashville case, the Supreme Court upheld the supremacy of Federal agencies over state courts, even when they involve so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Appealed to High Court. This case was carried to the High Court by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The union contended that the Taft-Hartley law gives the NLRB exclusive jurisdiction over all major labor disputes.

A construction firm struck by the IBEW, Farnsworth & Chambers Co., asked the state courts to prohibit the picketing of its plants, charging that the union was trying to deny jobs to non-union workers in violation of Tennessee's right-to-work law.

Tennessee's highest court upheld the company's contention, but the ruling was upset by the Supreme Court.

In another action, the Justices denied the move of the AFL-CIO Firefighters, of Norfolk, Va., who contended that a city ordinance against union organization deprives them of equal protection under Virginia's so-called "right-to-work" law.

While declining to review a lower court ruling, leaving it in effect, the Supreme Court declared:

"It is clear that the right-to-work act, if interpreted to apply to firemen, would injuriously encroach upon the affairs of Norfolk's municipal government."

Jail Leave Upheld

In Harrisburg, Pa., the State of Pennsylvania, in an unnoticed decision, ruled that a man's announcement to his boss that he might have to go to jail is, "in effect, a request for a leave of absence."

The ruling had its beginning in the case of Peter Haggerty, a shipping room worker with the Ludens Co., of Reading, Pa.

Haggerty went to his foreman one day, told him that he had to appear in criminal court and might have to go to jail for six months. As a result, the foreman asked for a replacement. Six days later, Haggerty, not the least bit in jail, turned up and asked for his job back. The job was filled, Haggerty was advised, and no other work was available.

But when Haggerty went to collect his unemployment insurance the Unemployment Compensation Bureau declared he was not entitled to benefits because he had "voluntary quit his job without necessitous and compelling cause."

Haggerty didn't give up. After two hearings and an appeal, his case came before the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review. The Bureau was way off base, said the Board of Review, in supposing that Haggerty was quitting just because he said he was heading for the pokey.

"On the contrary," declared the Board, "we believe Haggerty had given sufficient information to the employer which, in effect, was a request for a leave of absence."

After nine months of waiting, Haggerty got his unemployment benefits.

Curcio Freed

Another ruling—this one unanimous—involved New York Teamster Joseph Curcio.

The High Court decided Curcio was within his rights when he refused to answer questions concerning the whereabouts of union records which he had declined to produce for grand jury study.

Curcio had been held in contempt of court and given a six-month jail sentence for relying on the Fifth Amendment. The Supreme Court's action wiped out the conviction and sentence.

In delivering the decision, Justice Burton said that "compulsory production of corporate or association records by their custodian is readily justifiably." But, the court added, forcing the custodian to testify orally about the whereabouts of unproduced records "requires him to disclose the contents of his mind."

This, the opinion held, "is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Fifth Amendment," which protects a witness against self-incrimination.

The decision means that information concerning whereabouts of documents may be withheld by a witness. But it does not mean that the documents, themselves, may be held back.

FBI Files Opened

While the Court was at it, the justices took a healthy swing at another common practice among prosecuting attorneys.

It cracked down on the use of secret FBI files, stating that the government would have to produce such reports if it wanted to make use of them in criminal proceedings.

Should the U. S. or the FBI not want to produce such records, they would have to move for dismissal.

The ruling, by a 7 to 1 vote, stemmed from the conviction of Clinton E. Jencks, who was charged with filing a false non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act.

In delivering the majority opinion, Justice William J. Brennan said "justice requires no less" than that a defendant see the reports of FBI witnesses in his case. This would enable the defendant, said the majority, to "determine the effective use (of the reports) for the purpose of discrediting the government's witness" and strengthening his own defense.

Justice Charles E. Whittaker did not participate in the decision, but Justice Tom C. Clark, the only dissenter, said it "opens a variable Pandora's box of troubles."

"Those intelligence agencies of our

Government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop for the court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets," he added.

On this point the majority opinion stated:

"The burden is the government's, not to be shifted to the trial judge, to decide whether the public prejudice of allowing the crime to go unpunished is greater than that attendant upon the possible disclosure of state secrets and other confidential information in the government's possession."

Arbitration Upheld

Unions with arbitration clauses in their contracts won a thumping victory with a ruling of the Supreme Court that such clauses are enforceable in Federal Courts.

By a 7-1 decision, the Court cleared up conflicting lower court decisions as to whether arbitration clauses were enforceable. The case grew out of three labor disputes in which corporations had refused to live up to arbitration clauses negotiated by unions, including the Textile Workers Union of America and the United Textile Workers.

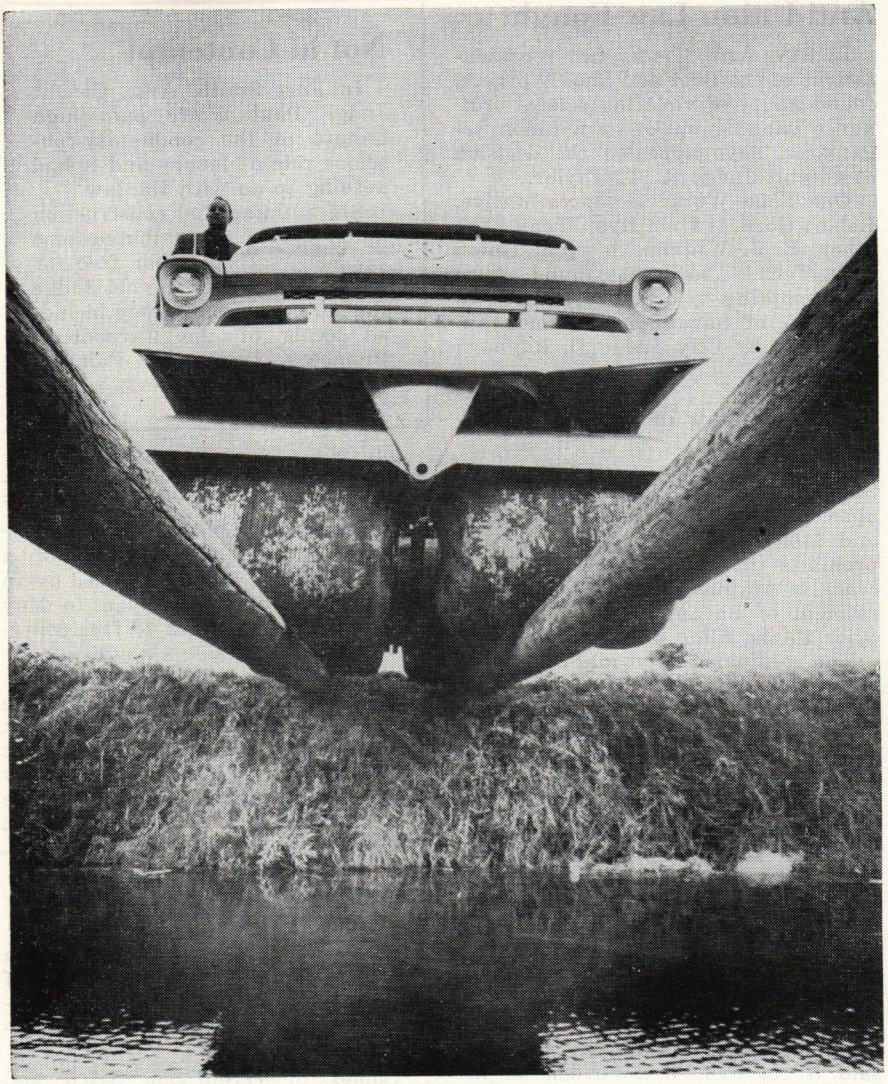
Majority Report By Douglas. Justice William O. Douglas, who wrote the majority report, said:

"Plainly, the agreement to arbitrate grievance disputes is the *quid pro quo* for an agreement not to strike. Viewed in this light, the legislation does more than cover jurisdiction in the Federal courts over labor organizations. It expresses a Federal policy that Federal courts should enforce these agreements on behalf of or against labor organizations and that industrial peace can be best obtained only in that way. We would undercut the act (Taft-Hartley) and defeat its policy if we read Section 301 narrowly as only conferring jurisdiction over labor organizations."

Arthur Goldberg and David E. Feller argued the case for the unions.

Pollock Lauds Ruling. Announcement of the decision brought a statement from President William Pollock, of the TWUA, who said the ruling "strengthens the process of voluntary arbitration in labor-management relations and thereby constitutes a great victory for peaceful industrial relations in America."

In many states, particularly in the South, arbitration agreements are not enforceable under existing law. As a result, some unions are placed in a terrible dilemma. They are willing to agree not to strike during the term of a labor contract in exchange for the right to arbitrate employer violations of the contract. But if an employer refuses to arbitrate, most state courts will not compel the employer to live up to his contractual obligations.



Big Wheel In Trucking Goes Anywhere . . .
crosses swamps, tree bridges and land equally well on super-balloons

New Revlon Contract

District 65, of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store union, has announced agreement on a new wage contract with Revlon Cosmetics Company calling for wage boosts ranging from $9 to $16 a week. About 1,200 workers in plants in New Jersey and New York are involved. Agreement was reached after five months of negotiations and retroactive to February 1.

Cushioned Ride

Out in Monterery, Calif., inventor Bill Albee rode nonchalantly on the step of his 8,000-pound truck across a bridge consisting of two fallen trees. Below him was a drop that would have meant the end of the experiment.

Albee was demonstrating a development which enables trucks to cross sand, swamps and other terrain usually impassable. To accomplish it, he uses six huge, ball-like tires which are inflated to a pressure of five pounds per square inch. (See picture).

Get Wage Boost

Wage increases for 4,600 employes of 165 companies have been negotiated by Local 4, AFL-CIO Amalgamated Lithographers. A $4.75 weekly raise becomes effective immediately and an additional $4 boost goes into effect May 1, 1958.

Anti-Union Law Fought

In Savannah, Tenn., two representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers, found guilty of violating a local ordinance banning out-of-town union organizers, have appealed the decision to Circuit Judge A. T. Taylor.

One Shoe Workers' representative, Robert Goad, is from Dyer, Tenn. The other, E. J. Williams is from Union City, Tenn. They were found guilty of attempting to organize the Brown Shoe Co. of Savannah and fined $15 and costs by City Judge D. Rayburn Tyler.

Became Law in 1946. The ordinance, passed in 1946, specifically requires organizers to be licensed by the Savannah board of city commissioners upon payment of $100 licensing fee and $100 investigation fees. It also prohibits the granting of such a license to anyone who has not been a resident of Savannah for 12 months prior to the filing of his application.

The ordinance provides that the board "shall take into consideration the additional police force made necessary by the granting of said license and the effect such union or other organizations will have upon the peace, quiet, morale and welfare of the town of Savannah."

Brooks McLemore, of Jackson, attorney representing the two union employees, argued that the ordinance is a violation of the rights of freedom of speech and freedom of peaceable assembly, as well as other Constitutional provisions.

Discrimination Cited. He also said it represented a burden on interstate commerce, and was discriminatory to non-residents.

City Attorney Jack Ross, however, argued that the matter properly fell within the police power of the city, "in order to protect its citizens from the violence that can and sometimes does arise when unions attempt to organize factories."

After the trial, Ross said that the city "is anti-union."

"We might lose several of our factories if we have organized labor here," he said. "Small companies cannot operate under union contracts."

Ask O'Sullivan Probe

The Virginia State AFL-CIO has asked Governor Thomas Stanley for an investigation of the O'Sullivan Heel strike in Winchester, now in its second year.

In a letter to the governor, the State AFL-CIO requested him to "appoint a committee to investigate the issues involved in the dispute and make public the findings and that your good office attempt to bring about a recommendation for the solution of this dispute."

The same letter asked the governor whether or not he approved of a "Right-to-Work Law being used by an employer, such as O'Sullivan, to deny its employees the right to free collective bargaining."

Refused Arbitration. The AFL-CIO then asked: "Do you think it is fair for any employer to be allowed to use the Right-to-Work Law to replace workers who are on strike when an employer, such as O'Sullivan, refuses arbitration, federal mediation, and conciliation?"

The 100,000-member State labor body added:

"The O'Sullivan strike poses a problem that affects the security of the workers, the economy of the community, and the labor-management relations in Virginia."

Copies of O'Sullivan strike and United Rubber Workers boycott literature have been sent to the governor and all members of the State legislature.

Strikers Aided. Meanwhile, the State AFL-CIO is coming to the aid of the embattled Winchester strikers on the unemployment compensation front. Some strikers qualify for jobless benefits under the law because they found jobs during apple-picking season. However, because they still do picket duty, benefits are being denied them. The State Unemployment Compensation Commission ruled them "unavailable for work" because of their union activity.

The AFL-CIO pointed out the ruling was ridiculous since strikers picketed only 12 hours a week and such duty can be performed at night. Union leaders in Winchester, scene of the O'Sullivan strike, said that if the strikers had lied about their picketing actions they would have received the money. "But we aren't the kind of people who would tell falsehoods."

Not in Contempt

In Fort Smith, Ark., Circuit Judge Paul Wolfe paid high tribute to the community-conscious role of labor—and it had nothing to do with the law.

Six building and construction union members contributed some $12,500 worth of labor free for the restoration of the old Judge Parker courtroom. They included locals of the Carpenters, Plumbers, Plasterers, Painters and Electrical Workers.

Cement Strike Looms

In Chicago, Felix Jones, president, United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union, warned that a strike of his members against most major cement manufacturers was "inevitable unless the employers engage in serious collective bargaining without further delay."

The union official said contracts covering 105 cement manufacturing plants already have passed their primary expiration dates and are being continued in effect on a day-to-day basis.

By July 1, he added, contracts covering 25,000 union members across the country and affecting 75 per cent of all cement production will have expired.

Wage Hikes Asked. The union is demanding a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour; 1 to 4 cents to begin correction of unjustified area wage differentials now as great as 46 cents an hour for identical work; rationalization of the industry wage structure; improved shift differentials; better vacations; a union shop where none presently exists; time and one-fifth for Sunday work; double time for work in excess of 12 hours in one day; a limitation on the right of the companies to contract out work normally performed by union members.

The best employer proposal so far received is an offer of an increase averaging 10 cents an hour from some companies and a 7-cent increase plus 3 cents for correction of inequities from others.

While the union has already reduced its demand substantially, the employers have refused to budge and are acting in concert in opposing the union. The union estimates that its present demands are worth 20 cents an hour.

Raps Management Delay. "Our members are sick and tired of the delay in negotiations. They know that the cement industry is among the most profitable in America and that it can afford to grant long overdue reforms in wage structure, overtime pay and vacations, as well as a general increase in basic wages," Jones declared.

Heads Kansas Group

In Wichita, Kans. William S. (Bill) Holly, directing representative of Machinists District 70, was elected president of the Kansas Federation of Labor. The State convention also took steps to expedite merger with the CIO State Industrial Union Council.

Union Sponsors Class

At New York's Community College recently, Alejandro Tulieo stepped forward and received a diploma. He thus became the first graduate of a 16-week course sponsored jointly by the college and labor.

Tulieo, a member of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, was one of 30 members of the union to take the course. All were busboys upon admission to classes and now are eligible to work as waiters (See picture).

Little Wagner Act

A proposal for a "Little Wagner Act," to provide some 200,000 New York City employees the same rights as workers in private industry, needs only the signature of Mayor Robert F. Wagner to be put into operation.

The program, presented by Harold A. Felix, Commissioner of Labor, would establish a uniform plan for municipal labor relations, union recognition and regularizing procedures largely favored by organized labor.

"The program," said Felix, "is our blueprint for promoting harmonious and progressive labor relations in the public interest."

Sent to Wagner. The proposal was sent to Wagner along with an executive order for implementing the document. If signed by the mayor, it would be the first major city to institute such a municipal labor relations formula for dealing with several unions.

In February, Philadelphia signed a contract giving one union, State, County and Municipal Employees, sole and exclusive bargaining rights" for employees in departments where it held a majority. The Philadelphia contract covered 15,000 workers.

The New York program was prepared by Ida Klaus, former solicitor of the National Labor Relations Board, who is now counsel for the department. It is the product of two years of study and numerous hearings.

Police Excluded. Basic features of the plan include:

- Exclusive recognition of unions of city workers representing a majority of employees in appropriate bargaining units.
- A guarantee to city employees of the right to join organizations of their own choosing for purposes of collective bargaining on wages and working conditions.
- Bargaining by city departments with the majority representatives of the employees in the appropriate unit.



Alejandro Tulieo . . .
graduates as a waiter.

- Certification of the exclusive bargaining agent by the Department of Labor for at least one year after conclusive evidence of its majority status.

The Commissioner of Labor would have full power to make the certification after an election or show of membership cards, dues, check-off authorizations or other means.

The police departmtent will not be governed by the program pending a public hearing.

Beware the Greeks

The Transport Workers Union took a dim view of the Pennsylvania Railroad's "mock offering" of a locomotive to the city of Altoona at the same time it is laying off "thousands of railroad workers."

Eugene V. Attreed, director of the TWU's Railroad Division, which represents 30,000 nonoperating workers on the Pennsylvania, sent a wire to Altoona Mayor Robert Anthony asking him to refuse the gift.

"This presentation, coming as it does on the heels of a layoff of thousands of railroad workers, is a cruel, needless dramatization of the suffering and hardships wrought upon these workers and their families by the inhuman employment practices of this railroad company," wired Attreed.

"Right" Law Passes

San Benito County in Northern California has become the second county in the state to adopt a so-called "right to work" law.

Over strong objections by labor representatives, county supervisors voted to approve the anti-labor measure by 4 to 0.

County District Attorney Edward Brady advised union spokesmen that the ordinance will become effective on July 3.

The ordinance, similar to that enacted about two months ago in Tehama County, in effect outlaws the closed or union shop and provides for civil actions to halt any efforts by union officials to require a worker to join a union to get or hold a job.

Ordinance Appealed. Labor attorneys already have appealed the legality of the Tehama law and a study has been started already to determine what course of action to take in regard to the new San Benito ordinance.

Two hours of debate on the ordinance followed presentation of petitions signed by 1,600 persons favoring the anti-labor measure. Pro-labor petitions presented later contained 600 names against the bill.

Nate Burke, San Francisco attorney who had pressed for the Tehama law, was in Hollister to urge San Benito County supervisors to adopt the measure.

Anti-Labor Stand. Arguments for the measure were the usual anti-labor claims that the law is "not unconstitutional," "not harmful to labor," and that "working people actually favor this law."

Labor representatives explained that President Eisenhower, U. S. Secretary of Labor Mitchell, Governor Knight and "most other thinking people" have opposed such legislation as detrimental to labor and working people.

The labor arguments and insistence that the sponsors of the bill were "pitting farmers against the union men" fell on deaf ears as supervisors adopted the law without any discussion.

Rubber Talks to Open

Wage negotiations between the United Rubber Workers and the U. S. Rubber Company will begin in Cincinnati on July 9. President L. S. Buckmaster said talks will cover about 33,000 workers in 18 U. S. Rubber plants.

Ask Plant Reopening

The Textile Workers Union of America, in an unprecedented action, has appealed to the National Labor Relations Board to order the Darlington (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. to resume operations and reemploy its 550 former employes.

The company liquidated operations last December rather than bargain with the union, which had won a labor board election at the plant. An NLRB trial examiner found that the closing of the plant was a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, and that the workers were illegally discharged, but said no effective remedy could be imposed because the company had gone out of business.

In its appeal, the union renewed its argument that the Darlington Company was in fact a unit of Deering, Milliken, Inc., a far-flung textile chain. It is not disputed that Roger Milliken, president of the latter company, controlled nearly all the Darlington stock. The NLRB General Counsel had refused to make the chain a defendant in the case.

Would Nullify Law. "The trial examiner's failure to recommend an effective and meaningful remedy threatens to emasculate and nullify the law in the area of this nation which is in greatest need of its protection," the union said. "In all sincerity, we declare that if the board fails to evolve an effective remedy in this case, the National Labor Relations Act will be devoid of meaning and significance in the South and in the nation as a whole."

The only "effective and meaningful" remedy, the brief argued, is to reopen the mill and reinstate the workers.

If this is impossible, the appeal continues, then there are two alternatives which the Board could decree, even though they would not punish sufficiently the Company's unfair labor tactics.

One would require "the employer to pay back pay plus resultant expenses to employes who fail to find substantially equivalent employment up to a maximum period of one year from the date of actual or constructive discharge."

Back Pay Alternative. The other "even less adequate than the first, is to require back pay for a period of time generally reasonable in accordance with local law for securing substantially equivalent employment. Under the South Carolina Unemployment Insurance Law this period is 22 weeks."

TWUA's brief listed 39 specific objections to the Trial Examiner's report and requested an opportunity to present oral argument before the full NLRB.

"The blameless employes have been left by the Trail Examiner's recommendations without any compensatory relief attributable to the guilty Respondent to protect them against the severance of jobs and sustenance suffered as a result of the exercise of rights protected by statute," the brief declared.

If You Gotta Go . . .

The management of Cudahy Brothers Packing Co. learned the hard way that you can't tamper with nature.

The company instituted new rules on relief periods and later suspended 25 members of the Local 40 Packinghouse Workers who took relief without permission of their foreman.

The top blew off. Two UPWA mass meetings were held. The influential *Milwaukee Journal* also took up the case of the suspended workers.

Result: full reinstatement with back pay.

More Kohler Problems

Local 620 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been charged with violation of the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in connection with the strike at the Kohler Manufacturing Company in Wisconsin.

The strike, one of the most expensive ever called by a labor organization, already has cost UAW members more than $12,000,000.

The IBEW members work for the Mayr Electric Co. which contracted for work inside of Kohler plant, where members of Local 833, UAW, are in the fourth year of their walkout.

IBEW members have refused to cross the picket lines and informed Mayr Electric that no member of the local would be permitted to perform any work at the plant. Two clauses in the contract were cited as covering their rights to refuse to cross picket lines.

One contract clause gives Local 620 the right to aid other unions "by removal of its members from jobs when necessary to do so." The other point covered is the right to discipline members for violations of rules, laws and agreements.

The union claims that the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board has no jurisdiction in the case, rather that it rightfully should come before the National Labor Relations Board.

Two Labor Bills Fought

The showdown stage is at hand in labor's fight against the so-called "right to work" law in California and Illinois.

In Sacramento, an employer-packed Senate Labor Committee by a vote of four to two, sent to the floor of the Senate a bill designed to outlaw pre-job contracts in the construction industry and to require representation elections before contract renewals in all industries.

Threat to Unions. The measure would make it unlawful for an employer to enter into an agreement which would "deny to a majority of the employees" the right to chose their bargaining agent at the time an agreement is being negotiated or executed."

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, said the measure could be termed a "little right to work bill" since it would "completely destroy" established union requirements.

Haggerty charged that the bill implies that representation elections must be held and yet establishes no machinery or apparatus for determination of majority vote.

Hearings Held. In Springfield, a so-called "right to work" bill stands as a big roadblock in the way of legislation for working people.

Hearings on the "work" measure opened before the House Judiciary Committee on June 5. Each side was given a maximum of one hour for presenting its side and responding to questions.

State Federation President Ruben Soderstrom and Secretary-Treasurer Stanley L. Johnson, warning that only four weeks remain in the legislative session, urged local unionists to flood mail into the General Assembly to support the labor program.

Army Strike Breaking?

The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have called on President Eisenhower to "prevent the U. S. Army from being a partner in strike-breaking." The union is complaining that the Army is buying meat from the Shen Valley Meat Packers of Timberville, Va., despite a bitter strike in progress there since February 20 and the filing of unfair labor practices charges against the company.

Safe Driver

Roy Van Name, long-time member of New York's IBT Local 584, Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees, has won a Silver Dollar Award there for driving 24 years without an accident.

Wins By Default

Man Battles Machine, Wins on TKO

ENERGETIC, deep-voiced Paul A. Nagle, president of the National Postal Transport Association, has two unique claims to distinction:

- At 39 he is the youngest president of an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.
- In this era of developing automation, he has realistically and successfully challenged the machine.

Nagle is not against progress and not against automation. What he opposes is the introduction of a machine he considers a "fake," which costs the Post Office money and yet sorts mail more slowly than do manual workers.

The controversy started several weeks ago when Nagle, representing 30,000 NPTA members, testified before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Following testimony in which he took the Department to task for "a long and disheartening series of curtailments in Postal Transportation Service," he devoted his attention to the so-called "Transorma," a letter distributing machine which recently was introduced in the Silver Spring (Md.) Post Office.



Paul A. Nagle . . .
Challenges the government's machine.

World's Fair Model. "This machine, which is being heralded as an innovation in mail distribution, is really a later model of one which was displayed in the New York World's Fair 20 years ago," he declared.

Then, Nagle went into the economics of the machine, concluding that "it will be apparent that the net output is really less than 17 letters per minute."

Nagle added a crushing blow which soon flamed into headlines: "We have never met a member of the National Postal Transport Association who could not distribute substantially more than 17 letters per minute with no effort and the average is twice that number . . . When all conditions have been met, the output per man is less than that obtained by an average clerk standing before a case distributing letters in a series of operations."

Star Asks Race. The *Washington Star* wouldn't let this pass. It suggested a race.

"Why not put the machine and a team of sorters side by side and see who could turn out the most work," it asked.

Silver Spring Postmaster W. E. Bowman agreed. Nagle, with undisguised enthusiasm, said he was ready.

The NPTA head is no stranger to the mail sorting trade. A little more than a year ago he was at his trade full time—on a run between Pittsburgh and New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Starting at the age of 18 in the Postal Transportation Service, he has chalked up more than 20 years on the job.

By midafternoon, a crowd had gathered at the Silver Spring Post Office to witness the "horse race." But, with the "horses" at the starting gate, the Post Office Department, in the person of Clyde W. Gray, director of the research and engineering, moved in and called it off.

"The tests wouldn't prove anything and it would be impossible to set up anyway," he declared.

Post Office Quits. Gray offered some statistics to show that there was no basis of comparison between sorters and the machine. Nagle took the new figures and made a quick new calculation and figured that the machine was doing only 21 letters per man per minute.

"I've got a man here who can do 34 a minute right now," Nagle said as he introduced Joel Lundeen, vice president of NPTA who first started to work at the Post Office in 1909.

"I'm an old man, but I'll stand up and do 34 a minute right now," Lundeen said.

"But not for eight hours at a stretch," said Gray.

"You betcha for eight hours," was Lundeen's sharp reply.

But the race, which would have decided the issue conclusively, had been called off by the Post Office. Technically speaking, Nagle won by default.

The States

State Jobs Go Union

In a tradition-shattering move for Pennsylvania, Governor George M. Leader signed an executive order giving state employees the right to organize and present grievances through union channels.

The order was the result of a series of meetings between the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and the administration.

The proclamation brings a new freedom to union members, and is regarded as a tremendous step toward eliminating the spoils system from Pennsylvania government. Specifically, it states:

- Employees have the right to join any labor organization without fear of negative repercussion.
- The union is recognized as collective bargaining agent for State employees.
- Grievances or employee problems can be discussed by union representatives with administrative officers.
- Unions must be consulted before rules pertaining to employment are changed or adopted.

Underlying the edict is the possibility of adoption of many civil service amendments which will assure job security. Previously, as many as half the State employees were supplanted by those of the other major political party each election.

Under Civil Service, only political appointees not eligible for merit system coverage would be subject to the patronage system.

CARTOON REVIEW



HOLLAND
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

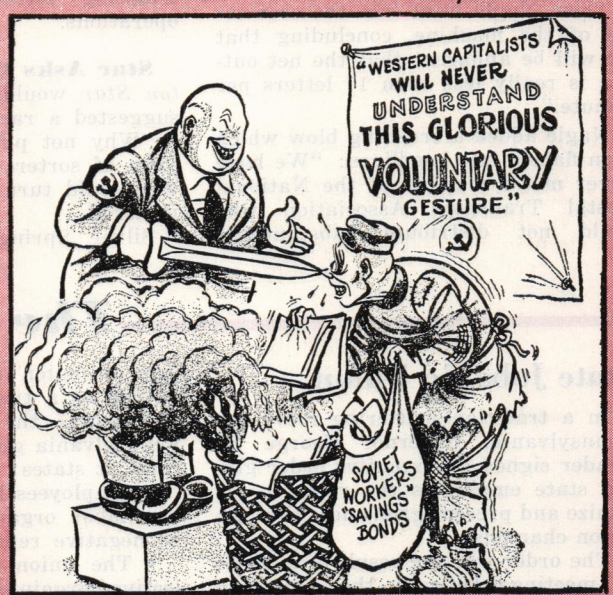
COAK
AFL-CIO NEWS





THE TEXTILE CHALLENGER

"BUT OF COURSE YOU GET THE POINT, COMRADE."



HAYMIE
GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

Times Accused

The influential and seldom-wrong *New York Times* had its knuckles rapped soundly in Washington when the AFL-CIO Executive Council scored the press for inferences that labor's share of the American economy is too large.

The issue was brought to a head by a front page story in the *New York Times* giving a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as evidence that productivity has been going down at the very time that wages have been going up. The result, the *Times* said, is inflation.

The story brought two sharp reactions. One was the AFL-CIO denunciation of the story as "grossly" misinterpreting the Labor Department figures and the second was a letter to the *New York Times* by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, also declaring that the report had been misinterpreted.

Charging that the Clague letter did not go far enough, the AFL-CIO called upon Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell "to speak out publicly on this issue."

Explanation Asked. "We urge him," the AFL-CIO statement said, "to explain his department's report and to sweep away the distortions of that report which have received widespread attention within the past several days."

Pointing out that organized labor always has believed that increases in the buying power of wages and salaries are the foundation for prosperous conditions, the Executive Council added:

"Those seeking the cause of recent price increases should examine corporate profit margins, especially the margins of price-leading dominant corporations in the key industries, from which most of the recent pressures on prices have arisen. . . . The record of rising corporate profits and widening unit profit margins in the past six months are a clear indication of the root cause of recent price increases.

"The public confusion on this issue and the manipulation of the Labor Department's brief report reinforces our conviction that there is need for a Congressional study and hearings on the wage-profit-price investment policies of price-leading dominant corporations in key industries, as urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last February 1."

Other Factors Cited. The Clague letter to the *Times* "blame labor" story, said Edwin L. Dale, Jr., the reporter who wrote it, had not interpreted the Labor Department report on productivity accurately. It pointed to the report's own statement that besides wages, there were other factors that had added to inflation.

"In spite of this and other citations," Clague wrote, "Mr. Dale stated that the Labor Department report 'strongly implies that excessive wage increases have been a key cause of the rise in prices of the last decade.' We do not believe our report implies this. Mr. Dale's conclusion in effect overlooks the strong factors of demand which were dominant for most of the postwar period, which he himself refers to later on in the article. This conclusion also fails to give proper weight to the importance of the increase in nonlabor costs during the period."

Clague said the Labor Department report indicated that nonlabor costs per unit "increased more than labor costs per unit during most of the period. It was only by 1956 that there was a balance between the increases in labor and nonlabor costs."

Class Circulation

In New York the published proceedings of the February convention of the American Communist Party disclosed that between 1949 and January 1957 circulation of the Daily Worker dropped from 20,000 to 6,700.

But the Communist press is an even more dismal failure than those figures indicate, according to an officer of the American Newspaper Guild. "I'd estimate conservatively," said the ANG man, "that of the 6,700 copies sold, at least 5,000 go to anti-Communist unions, Federal and state investigative agencies, and Congressional committees. In short, it's only the curiosity of anti-Communists that keeps the Communist paper alive."

Anniversary Issue

The Minneapolis Labor Review has celebrated a half century of service to the labor movement. It is the first labor newspaper owned and published by the members of organized labor in the State.

Pressmen Pensions

The Pressman's Union is planning a nation-wide employer-financed program to cover its 115,000 members. Newspaper and magazine publishers and commercial and specialty printers will receive copies.

Rail Editors Eye ILPA

The Railway Labor Editors Association, representing some 16 publications of railway unions, has applied for admission to the AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association as an industrial affiliate.

The 30-year RLEA also adopted the ILPA code of ethics at its annual meeting in Washington.

Dick Howard, editor of the *Signalman's Journal*, was re-elected chairman of the group; J. E. Loving, of the *Railway Telegrapher*, was named vice chairman, and Emil Plondke, editor of the *Maintenance of Ways Employes Journal*, was voted secretary-treasurer.

One of the featured speakers at the organization's annual meeting was Ted O'Meara, editor of the Chesapeake and Ohio publication, *Tracks*.

"Your papers have quietly goosed railway management into more progress than almost anything else. My hat's off to you," he told the union editors.

Anniversary

Press Associates, Inc., non-profit labor news service to which the *International Teamster* subscribes, celebrated its third anniversary June 28. Commented co-editors Alex Uhl and Harry Conn, ". . . cooperation of the labor movement and labor editors have made this service possible."

Maritime Register

The Maritime Register has made its bow as the official publication of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department. MTD Executive Secretary-Treasurer Harry E. O'Reilly is listed as editor of the register.

Democrats Get Tip

In Washington, D. C., Democratic Party officials and members of the staff of the Democratic National Committee had scheduled a nationwide Party fund-raising shindig for May 21.

Until they were reminded by Press Associates labor editor Alex Uhl, the Democrats had completely overlooked the fact that they had a very important reason to celebrate May 21.

On that day, 125 years earlier —in 1832—the Party's founders, at a convention in Baltimore, formally adopted the name of the Democratic Party.

Editor Uhl's reminder gave the guests an additional reason for toasts.

"Our Union's Finances"

(*Continued from page 8*)

TEAMSTER joint councils and local unions were given an opportunity to borrow this money from the International Union at lower interest rates than they could obtain elsewhere for the purpose of constructing office, meeting room and headquarters buildings that not only increased their efficiency in carrying out their functions for the union membership and added to their prestige but will ultimately lower their cost for space. Three and a half million dollars has been invested in this program and this will provide the joint councils and local unions taking advantage of it with money at rates probably 2 per cent lower than they could obtain through normal channels if obtainable at all.

Thus, the investments program which I initiated has performed and is performing a manifold and important union and social purpose at the same time that it has increased the earnings of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In answer to those who have charged that as a result of my program the International Brotherhood of Teamsters would have to sell Government bonds at a loss in order to provide operating funds to defray certain increased expenses, may I first point out that I did not buy these Government bonds and that I am not now counseling that they be sold on this market. It is not necessary for a union to have large pools of uninvested and therefore unproductive funds to meet emergencies so long as it has liquid reserves which can be used as collateral to provide any additional requirement for funds arising from emergency conditions.

I HAVE already set up a credit line with a prominent Washington bank which will make it possible for us to meet all our extraordinary cash demands at an interest rate below that which the collateral is presently earning.

Thus, there is no need to sell any bonds at a discount in order to meet our requirements. No matter how much money we borrowed, we would still receive a profit over and above the rate we were paying the banks for the money that we borrowed due to the fact that the collateral we would put up with the banks was paying us greater interest return than the interest we will be required to pay to the banks.

Dave Beck

General President.

General

Harmony, Yet

The American Federation of Musicians, at its sixtieth convention here, heard President James C. Petrillo report that the atmosphere for unity within the AFM "was much better" than a year before.

Last year, a vice president of Local 47, Los Angeles, was expelled on charges of "dual unionism." He had urged that royalties for "canned" music go to the performers instead of into a union trust fund, as now provided. The official, Cecil F. Read, filed four suits against the union totaling $18 million.

Petrillo praised the leadership of the American Guild of Variety Artists, which in the past has had jurisdictional differences with the AFM.

A major effort of the convention was the laying of groundwork to end the 20 per cent Federal cabaret tax.

Old Timers' Day

In Jeff, Ky., UMWA's District 30 observed "Old Timers' Day" June 15 in honor of the establishment of the first local union organized in the District on June 6, 1933.

The spotlight was on Local 5732, Allock, Ky., whose members work in the Allock Mine of the Whitaker Coal Co., the No. 7 Mine of the Alexander Coal Co., and the No. 9 Mine of the Carrs Fork Coal Co. This was the first local union organized in District 30 by Samuel Caddy, Sr., District 30 president, and the late Dale Stapleton, international representative of the UMWA.

On June 6, 1933, Caddy and Stapleton held the first meeting of the local union and applied for a charter. This was granted on June 14, 1933.

Sam Caddy, Jr., District 30 secretary-treasurer, and Noble Hobbs, district representative, said that the task of organizing the first local union was made considerably easier by the fact that the coal company had stopped paying its men "in United States currency," and, as one old timer put it: "Scrip pay days were all we had."

At the time of the organization of the Hazard field, the wage scale for coal loaders was from 14 to 22 cents a ton with the clean-up system being in effect. The clean-up system required the miners to clean up their place of work and prepare it for the next day's work no matter how many hours it took.

Picket Bill Dies

An anti-picketing bill, supported by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and other employer groups, has been killed by the Illinois House.

House members voted by an overwhelming majority against taking the bill from the industry and labor relations committee, which earlier had voted against passage. The House vote was 104 to 64 against the legislation; the committee vote, 25 to 15.

Labor leaders pointed out that the vote to bury the proposal capped with success an all-out drive against its enactment by representatives of all branches of labor at the capital here.

Enforcement of the bill, had it become law, would have wound up in the courts. Union leaders charged it represented an attempt to revive "government by injunction." A labor spokesman said the bill's provisions also "indicated other governmental interference in normal labor-management relations."

First Edition

The Eastern Conference of Teamsters in Mid-June published the first edition of its *Research Review*, giving area statistics on living costs, prices, corporation incomes, contracts and distribution pricing.

The publication, according to Conference Chairman Thomas E. Flynn, will "fulfill the Constitutional obligation to develop to the highest degree our statistical and legal services."

To be published monthly, the *Review* will supply representatives of local unions and Councils "with economic data which might prove helpful in serving our membership and dealing with the public," Flynn said.

Billingsley Jugged

Sherman Billingsley, proprietor of New York's Stork Club, where employees have been on strike since January, continues to run into trouble.

The latest is a charge of felonious assault—threatening a house painter, who was eating lunch on the front stoop, with a pistol. Billingsley surrendered three pistols to police. His attorney, Roy M. Cohn, of Army-McCarthy hearings memory, also is defending Billingsley against unfair labor charges.

Best Talker

At New Jersey's St. Peters College of Industrial Relations, Joseph C. Ambelas, steward of IBT Local 584, was given an Albert Debs award for public speaking.

Drama

Tub Thumper

To Comedian George Jessel has gone the title of "One-Man Committee for the Promotion of a Movie on the Life of Samuel Gompers."

First inkling of the Jessel project came in a letter from the comic to Sam Ezelle and Robert H. Rowe, secretary-treasurer and education director, respectively, of the Kentucky Federation of Labor.

No Labor Films. Jessel told the two that "the movie industry should do a biographical movie of a great American, Samuel Gompers." He added that Hollywood never produced a biography of a labor leader, although athletes, industrialists, scientists, military and naval leaders and persons from almost every other field had been imortalized on film.

Only recently Columbia Pictures made a picture depicting the fight of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union to clean up its industry. It is being shown throughout the country under the title, *The Garment Jungle.*

Jessel thinks it would be even more effective public relations for labor to capture the public mind with the stories of its leaders. He said that he had been urging movie producers to produce a movie on the life of Gompers for "about five years" and he thought the labor movement should get behind the idea and give it support.

Formed AFL. He pointed out that Gompers was an immigrant Jewish cigarmaker from England who came to America and, through difficulties, used his unusual persuasive abilities to weld the various national labor groups into the American Federation of Labor, in 1881. With the exception of one year, he remained president of the AFL from its organization until his death in 1924.

Jessel belongs to the Federation of Musicians, Actors Equity, the American Guild of Variety Artists, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and the Screen Actors Guild.

Aid for Palm Springs

The Hollywood AFL Film Council has voted all-out support of a labor organizing drive at Palm Springs, where a local "right-to-work" ordinance has been declared unconstitutional by the courts. A resolution calls on all members to "observe the Palm Springs picket lines and give whatever help is possible in this most important activity."



LAUGH LOAD

Some People!

Wife: "The cleaning woman must have stolen two of our new towels!"

Husband: "Well, some people are like that. Which towels were they?"

Wife: "Oh, you know. The ones we brought back from the hotel in Columbus."

★

You Cad!

They were discussing girls.

"How it is, Jack," asked Joe, "that you get on so well with the girls?"

"Easy," was the reply. "Try flattery. For instance, the girl I was with last night got a fly in her eye. I said, 'I can't see how it could miss such big eyes as yours.' After that I had her eating out of my hand."

A few days later they met again. "H'm," said Joe, "I don't think much of your flattery stunt. I tried it, but it didn't come off."

"What happened?"

"The girl I was with got a fly in her mouth."

★

A Good Lesson

"My boy," said the millionaire, "when I was your age, I carried for a gang of bricklayers."

"Gee, dad, I'm mighty proud of you. If it hadn't been for your pluck and perseverance, I might have to do something like that myself."

★

Absolutely Right

"Tell me, sir, who was braver than Lancelot, wiser than Socrates, more honorable than Lincoln, wittier than Mark Twain, and more handsome than Appollo?"

"My wife's first husband."

★

Seize an Opportunity

A certain oil company has five floors in its main offices. To reach any one of the floors, a push-button elevator has been installed. One particular day, a handsome young company salesman just in the field was making himself useful by asking the passengers their floors and pushing the buttons. At the second floor a pretty young stenographer got on but didn't indicate what floor she wanted. So he said, "Are you getting off at five."

She flashed a big smile. "No, but I'll be through at 5:30."

★

Couldn't Fool Him

The hunter's bird dog came to a point looking straight at a stranger. The hunter looked all around, but couldn't see a single bird. Finally he said to the stranger: "That's odd. My dog never did that before."

"Perhaps I can explain," said the stranger, "my name is Partridge."

★

How You Say

The Frenchman was talking to his English friend, regretting that his marriage had produced no children.

"My wife, she eez—how you say it? —impregnable," he said.

"Oh, I don't think you mean quite that, old man," replied his friend.

"Well then, she eez—inconceivable?"

"No, that is not correct," came the rejoinder.

"Ah, attendez. She mus' be — unbearable!"

★

Hotcha Cha Cha

After his first dancing lesson, little Butch was asked by his mother how he got along. "Aw, it's easy," he said, "All you gotta do is keep turnin' around and wipin' your shoes on the floor."

★

Real Incentive

"Remember, darling, you won't always be a junior clerk in a moldy old office."

"That's a fact! I've already got a week's notice."

★

But Not Forgotten

"What are these tickets I found in my husband's pocket?"

"Your husband is an archaeologist. These tickets are evidence of a lost race."

★

Soggy Saga

Festive one — Whash yer looking for?

Policeman — We're looking for a drowned man.

Festive one—Whash yer want one for?

48 Years Of It—

McKeown Retires As Hosiery Head

WHEN the 44th convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers met at Atlantic City, a white-haired, pink-faced 67-year-old union leader was nominated for another term as president.

Reluctantly, Alexander McKeown declined the nomination. It automatically ended a 47-year union career and service to the labor movement. Failing health would not permit him to seek another term after 20 years in office.

AFHW Secretary-Treasurer Andrew Janaskie was elected to the top post in a contest with John McCoy, research director of the union.

A native of Philadelphia, where the headquarters of the union are located, McKeown received a warm accolade from the *Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin* in a feature by that paper's labor writer, Harry Toland.

Started at 13. McKeown went to work at the age of 13 in a Philadelphia hosiery mill. It was 1904 and the apprentice rate in the industry was $5.50 for a 60-hour week. It took him four years to achieve journeyman knitter status, where he made $9 to $25 a week.

In 1909 he helped to form Local 706 of the old United Textile Workers. In 1913, McKeown was one of several pioneers who worked for the formation of the AFHW. It started out with a membership of about 100 in Philadelphia, Massachusetts and Fort Wayne, Ind. Letters back and forth had drawn them together.



Alexander McKeown . . .
served union 47 years.

"I rode freight trains out to Fort Wayne on week ends to help it (the union) get started," McKeown recalled. "I couldn't afford passenger rates and I had to be back at work on time Mondays."

As the union grew McKeown and other AFHW leaders pioneered in many areas. It was the idea of the Hosiery Workers, along with some union money, which resulted in the famed Carl Mackley houses in 1934. As low-cost housing for 284 families, it represented the first venture by a union in the housing arena. It was named for a young hosiery worker killed in a strike.

First Welfare Plan. Less than 10 years later, the union put across what is believed to be the first industry-wide health and welfare plan.

In 1930 the AFHW convention heard an address by University of Chicago professor, Paul Douglas, now the senior U. S. Senator from Illinois. Douglas had been hired by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce to undertake a study to determine whether unemployment insurance could be voluntary. Douglas concluded that it could not and reported this to the union convention.

Armed with new facts, the AFHW became the first union to adopt a resolution calling for a compulsory unemployment compensation program. It was submitted to the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor convention and passed. Then, Tom Kennedy, now vice president of the United Mine Workers took the resolution to the national AFL convention, where it was approved—the first time the federation went on record for such a program.

Now Alex McKeown, plagued with chronic asthma which brought on a heart condition, in addition to his stomach ulcers, is going to do some fishing and relaxing—if he can find the time.

He wants to do something about juvenile delinquency, slum clearance, and live a more active community life. Also, he wants to maintain his activity in the union movement. For a retired man, Alex McKeown figures to be pretty busy.

Deaths

Austin G. Thompson

Austin G. Thompson, long-time leader in Teamster affairs, died in Great Falls, Mont., where he lived, June 10 following a heart attack suffered two days previously.

Thompson was secretary of Local 45 in Great Falls and held the same position in Joint Council 23. Details and biographical background will appear in the August issue of *The International Teamster*.

Rep. Robert Crosser

Former Rep. Robert Crosser (D.) Ohio, who fathered vital railway labor legislation, died in Washington, D. C., at the age of 84.

Crosser served the Twenty-first District of Ohio (Cleveland) from 1913 to 1954. He played a major role in the passage of the Railway Labor Act in 1934 and the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1934 and 1935.

Rail unions have always considered the veteran legislator as their special friend and supporter in Congress. Although crippled by arthritis for about 20 years, Crosser attended sessions of Congress and committee meetings in a wheel chair.

In addition to his work on railroad benefit acts, Crosser's career in the House included work for Social Security, income and inheritance tax laws and many other acts.

Daniel D. Carmell

Funeral services were held in Chicago for Daniel D. Carmell, 58, nationally known labor attorney.

Carmell, general counsel for the Illinois and Chicago Federations of Labor and several AFL-CIO international unions, was widely known as an authority on constitutional issues affecting labor, particularly picketing rights.

He won several important United States Supreme Court decisions upholding the rights of organized labor. A Supreme Court ruling in the "Swing case," involving so-called "stranger" picketing—which Carmell won and which sustained the labor position—established a precedent which subsequently protected unions from infringement of picketing rights essential to labor organizationally and in other ways.

Carmell died when he leaped or fell from his fifteenth floor apartment on Chicago's south side.

FIFTY YEARS AGO
in Our Magazine

(From Teamsters' Magazine, July, 1907)

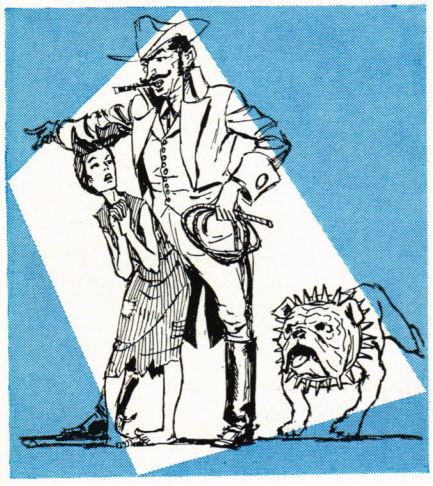
Declaration of Principles

Our union is 125,000 strong now, and growing fast. What has been the impetus for this fantastic growth over the span of just four years since the International was founded?

Margaret Scott Hall, writing in the "Carpenter's" Magazine, gave some cogent reasons for the tidal wave of sentiment that was sweeping workers throughout the country into unions and banding them together as a single unit under one banner.

"The whole trend of organization is towards good," wrote Margaret Scott Hall. And what was this "good?"

This "good" was the effect of a movement, trade unionism, which was evolved by a compassionate group of men who saw their fellow workers being beaten down and oppressed by the stupidity of those in power. These men, in turn, saw the need for an organization that would band together all workers and



restore their human dignity—the birthright of all mankind made in the image of the Creator.

"Humanity's needs," wrote Miss Hall, "have long cried aloud for mercy and at last the pathos of human extremity has brought forth practical response.

"The humanitarian spirit is aroused from its lethargy and its benign influence blesses all classes. A good conferred blesses the giver as well as the receiver."

But now, that great watchdog of justice, public opinion, was being moved by the honest and just character of the trade union movement.

Wrote Miss Hall: "The public has learned by observation and experience that organized labor is a powerful agent of economic justice. The beauty of brotherhood is seen on all sides in glorious practical results. It is felt in the improved industrial conditions prevailing. It is recognized in the progressive achievement of honest business methods, and it is approved for its earnest endeavor through education and cooperation to contribute its aid in the world movement for the general uplift of humanity."

The enemies of organized labor are no less active today than they were at the turn of the century when unionism was beginning to show itself as a potent economic and social entity. Today it is the so-called "right-to-work" laws that pose the most serious and destructive threat to the existence of organized labor. These right-to-work laws, premised on the high-sounding principle that man has a right to join or not to join a union in order to obtain employment, is not so much concerned with protecting the rights of the workers as to "protect" the worker from union benefits—fair wages and equitable treatment.

"Organized religion, organized charity, organized labor, each has its part to do in the great work for the poor, the suffering, the ignorant and the helpless," wrote Margaret Scott Hall. Labor must not lose sight of this goal and must continually strive to overcome the forces of darkness that threaten to extinguish the light of honest trade unionism.

Horse & Buggy Employer

The spirit of brotherhood that bound the working man with his fellow worker did not exist only within the bounds of the particular union of which a group of men were members. No, this spirit was such that it reached out and touched workers regardless of their union affiliations. A case in point is the Teamsters



and the Leather Workers.

For some time the Leather Workers International had been attempting to organize the men employed in this craft. The union had poured thousands of dollars from its treasury into strike benefits to enable the workers and their families to eat and pay rent.

One of the problems that the Leather Workers had to face was the fact that while their members were going hungry employers were sending work that could have been done by the union to penal institutions.

"There is only one way that you can distinguish prison made harness from that made by free labor," said the editor of the Teamster magazine, "and that is by its being stamped with the union stamp of the Leather Workers."

So as to assist these beleaguered workers, our union urged its members to use their "moral influence in furthering the sale of union stamped leather horse goods."

Although the horse-drawn cart has long ago been displaced by modern mechanical transport, the principle of supporting union products and services still holds.



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